and you know the clothes always get div by the rubbing on the washboard; can throw it away now, as you will not aching arms, nor pains in your back, rubbing away on the washboard all day

LEACHES THE CLOTHES, leav. most beautifully white and clean, at the ne destroys all unpleasant odors and leavee

## HE WASHING

Can Be Done in

## e-half the Time

hat it Would take to Do it

## th Ordinary Soap!

with directions exactly as they are print-you will be surprised at the rapidity and fifth which you will fluish your day's washening, whether at home or out visiting,

INGREDIENTS-We take special care to t injure the finest fabric. And as it conut five per cent of the finest glycerine, it t chap the skin, nor will it make the hands rough after washing; but on the contrary, tile skin soft and smooth, for glycerine is the best known articles for healing and

C. NEFF & CO. ATLANTA, GA,

## BAXTER, TURE FACTORY

droom Suites.

## BEDSTEADS ALTY.

I to any Northern Factory. UE AND PRICE LIST. 7 MARIETTA ST.

## Vire Works.

EORGIA, YTH STREET, on Railing, Tree Guards,

RY DESCRIPTION,

ttees, Arches,

ens, Nursery Fenders, UARDS.

D- WIRE CLOTH. THCOMB, Manager.

## UREKA TOBACCO!

WE HAVE FOUND IT.

E HAVE SECURED SOLE CONTROL FOR the south of the above celebrated brand of ecomanufactured by

hos. C. Williams & Co.,

nmond, Va., from the finest selected stock. e us a trial order. W. A. RUSSELL & CO., holesale dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuft.

## ASK YOUR GROCER FOR



AND BONELESS BACON NONE GENUINE

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVII.

## BOGUS PETITIONS

PRESENTED TO CONGRESS BY THE

Signatures Praying the Passage of the Mexi-can Pension Bill as Amended by the Senate-Belated Cereificates, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 18 .- [Special.]-The

most enthusiastic friends of the pension laws

are found in the army of attorneys in Washington who make their living by managing pension claims. They get a good per cent of the many millions appropriated every year nominally for the benefit of the veterans and their families. The countless pension frauds which have robbed the government of millions of dollars have been originated and engineered by shrewd and reckless shysters. Their hand is discerned in an appeal that is now being made to congress in behalf of the so-called Mexican pension of the so-called Mexican pension bill. Petitions are coming from every state in the north and west, numerously signed, praying the passage of this bill. Over one thousand of these petitions, with an aggregate of nearly 50,000 signatures, have already been presented. An examination reveals a striking similarity in the form of the petitions. Nearly all of them are made out on blanks with a printed heading, setting forth the reasons why the bill ought to pass. The blanks were evidently printed at the same place, and scattered far and wide. To obtain signatures in any locality is the easiest, matter imaginable. The Washington pension agents have sent out these blanks and perfected the arrangements for illing them with names. Many of the signa-

blanks and perfected the arrangements for filling them with names. Many of the signa-tures are doubtless bogus. These petitions bear the marks of suspicion on their face and ill receive little attention.

The pending bill would be a mint to the ension attorneys. As amended by the senate it has a vague provision covering every federal soldier of the late war who has been injured in any way up to the present, time or is in destitute circumstances. Frauds are being constantly detected under the present comparatively stringent law. This throws the gate wide over to devices to swindle the government and

open to devices to swindle the government and fatten the pockets of the sharpers who act as middlemen for the beneficiaries. One of the suspicious points in the petitions is the fact that they invariably specify that the signers want the Mexican pension bill passed, "with the senate amendments."

THE COMING CONGRESSMEN

who are to compose the house in the forty-ninth congress are slow in filing their certifi-cates. Their terms will begin on the fourth of next March, after which date they will begin to draw \$5,000 each. A great many of them have not yet sent their certificates to the cierk of the house, which they must do before their names are put on the pay roll. I notice that the certificates of the members-elect have not yet been received for the following districts: Alabama, second, fifth and eighth; Arkansas, second and third; California, none received; Colorado, Connecticut, first, second and fourth; Delaware, Florida, second; Georgia, second, fourth, eighth and tenth; Illinois, second, third, fourth, fifth, eighth, eleventh, integrate and indicates the landiane.

second, fourth, eighth and tenth; littless, second, third, fourth, fifth, eighth, eleventh, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth; Indians first, third, seventh, eighth, tenth and thirteenth; Kansas, first, second, third and cixth; Meine, first, and Minnesota, fourth: Mississippi first, second, third, and seventh: Mississippi first, second, third, and seventh: Missouri, second, fith, seventh, ninth, twelfth, thirteenth, and four-teenth: Nebraska none received: Novada, New Hampshire, second: North Carolina, none received: Phio none except fifteenth, sixteenth, and eighteenth: Oregon: Rhode Island, second. South Carolina none received except first and tourth: Tennessee, first, second, sixth, and eight; Texas none received except second, fifth, and ninth: Vermont; Virginia, third, sixth and ninth.

All the states have different forms of certificates. The most elaborate are those from

ates. The most elaborate are those from icates. The most elaborate are those from Louisiana and Pennsylvania which are accompanied by returns from every precinct and a commission for each member. New York has the simplest form, a single printed sheet-giving the names of all the members. Georgia's parchment certificates are the heaviest and bulkiest received and the only ones with a wax seal dependent. Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky have the neatest certificates. They are small double sheets, handsomely engraved. All the certificates are desomely engraved. All the certificates are de-livered to the clerk and preserved in his office during the congress for which they con-fer titles to seats. They are then packed away in the file rooms of congress or returned to their owners. Most of the members request to their owners. Most of the members required their return and hand them down as heir their return and hand them. F. H. R. looms to their posterity.

## THE WEEK'S WORK,

To Which it is Expected That Congress

Will Direct Its Attention. Will Direct its Attention.

Washington, January 18.—To-morrow, in the house of representatives, is the day for the monthly call of committees for motions to suspend the rules. The calls rest with the committee on foreign affairs, and Representative Hitt intends to move the passage of his bill, reported this session, to provide for the exercise of jurisdiction by consular courts. Motions will be offered in behalf of other committees. erche of jurisdiction by consular courts. Mo-tions will be offered in behalf of other committees as follows: Naval affairs and post offices, and post roads

The arising days for the consideration of various mensures, heretofore reported by them.

Indian affairs—to pass the bill providing for the allotment of Indian lands in severalty.

Labor if reached,—to pass the bill prohibiting contracts for labor of United States pris-

When the house adjourned Saturday, it was when the house adjourned Saturday, it was rumored that the committee on jadiciary would endeavor to keep the house in session to-morrow until the committee was reached, in order that the bankruptey bill might again be called up. This committee is among the last on the list. Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, however, who has had charge of the bill, said that he was not ever of early such purpose.

that he was not aware of any such purpose.

The time to be devoted to legislative business in the house of representatives on Tuesday will be short. On December 17th last, the house resolved that January 20th after two o'c cek, should be devoted to the delivery of tributes to the memory of the late Representative Evans, of South Carolina. During the carly part of the day the committee on elections intends to call up the contested election case of Massey versus Wise, of Virginia. On the same day the committee will probably report the contested cases of McLean (republican) versus Breadhead (democrat), of Missouri; and Fredericks (democrat) versus Wilson (republican), of lows. The reports will be in favor of Messrs. Breadhead and Fredericks. The committee intends to call them up for consideraday will be short. On December 17th last, the mittee intends to call them up for considera-tion by the house as soon thereafter as pos-

The Indian appropriation bill was pending at adjournment Saturday. If the appropriation committee should not antagonize the committee on elections with this measure Tuesday, it will probably be called up for consideration Wednesday. Of the fourteen annual appropriation bills not one has yet become a law. called up for consideration Wednesday. Of the fourteen annual appropriation bills not one has yet become a faw. The mitiliary scademy appropriation bill has passed both houses of congress, but the house has refused to concur in the senate amendments, and the bill has been sent to a conference committee. Both the pensions and the consular and diplomatic appropriation bills have passed the house, and are now in the senate committee on appropriations. The river and harbor bill in this place a few nights since quite a congregation had assembled to witness the nutrition at a conference amond the consular and diplomatic appropriation bills have passed the house, and are now in the senate committee on appropriations. The river and harbor bill in this place a few nights since quite a congregation had assembled to witness the nutrition at a nutrition of a half mile, through the mud send rain to witness the interesting performance. The trive for the arrival of the bride and groom, with their attendants, drew near, and when every sen was on tiptoe with expectancy, and all eyes were strained towards the doors to eatch the first glimpse of the procession, the minister came forward and smoonneed that owing to the incleasforward and smoonneed that owing t

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19 1885.

is eady to be reported by the house appropriatons committee, and the naval bill is under
consideration by that committee. The srmy,
p stoffice, tortifications, sundry civil,
legislative, executive and judicial and deficiency bills are
sill in course of preparation by the sub-committee. The sgricultural appropriation bill
yet to be matured by the committee on agriculture. It is possible that the army, navy
and postoffice appropriation measures will be culture. It is possible that the army, navy and postoffice appropriation measures will be reported to the house during the week. If so, nearly the entire week will be taken up by their discussion. If, however, the committee is not able to report these bills, and an opportunity is offered for the consideration of other husiness, an effort will be made to secure the discussion of sundry measures which have been used in a for some time.

ending for some time.

Mr. Stockslager says he will continue to call Mr. Stockslager says he will continue to call up bills making appropriations for public buildings throughout the country; Mr. Townsend, the Mexican pension bill; and Mr. Willis, the educational bill. Mr. Henley, of the committee on public lands, will endeavor to obtain consideration of the bill providing tor the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific land grant, and A. S. Hewitt, if opportunity offers, the bill to carry out the provisions of the Mexican treaty.

In the senate to-morrow will be devoted to In the senate to-morrow will be devoted to eulogies of the late Senator Authony. Twelvesenators have announced their purpose to speak. It is probable that the remainder of the week will be consumed in consideration of the interstate commerce bill and the Nicaraguan treaty. Should the interstate commerce bill be disposed of, or be displaced, Senator Coke will endeavor to secure the consideration of the hill to provide for the improvement of the of the bill to provide for the improvement of the channel between Galveston harbor and the Gulf of Mexico. Following this in the list of special orders are the Texas Facilic forfeiture bill, in charge of Mr. Plumb; and Mr. Van-Wyck's bill to declare certain railroad grant lands subject to taxation. The first measure to be considered in the morning hour is bill to quiet the title of settlers on the DesMoines river land in the state of Iowa.

THE COST OF CIVIL WAR. Claims of the States That Enrolled and

Maintained Troops.

Washington, January 18.—Representative Boutelle, of Maine, has introduced in the house a bill authorizing and directing the proper ac-counting officers of the treasury "to settle and adjust the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by any state for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, arming, equipping, supplying, paying and transporting its troops, cemmissioned or enlisted, for the purpose of aiding to suppress the late insurrection against the United

The last tabulation of claims on this account nade at the treasury department four years ago showed that state claims of this character amounting to \$42,381,990 had been paid, and that the balances claimed amounted to \$8,788,-334. The interest claimed to that date was \$1,708,947, and is not included in the total of

Pennsylvania was paid at various dates be-tween 1861 and 1879 \$3,032,148, and the bal-ance remaining unpaid was \$250,050. Connecticut, New York, Kentucky, Ellinois and Indiana are the only states which have presented claims for interest.

## TELLER IS NOMINATED.

But There is a Chance to Beat Him on the DENVE, Col., January 18.—The republican senatorial caucus was held last evening. As seen as the organization was completed, a mo-tion to proceed to vote for United States sena-tor viva voce was carried by five majority. Thereupon seventeen Hill men left the champer four remaining but not voting. On the first ballot, Secretary H. M. Teller received 28, H. A. W. Tabor 2, and Senator N. P. Hill 1. Teller was declared the nominee of the caucus. The Hill men claim that they are not bound by the action of the caucus, and will make a fight in the joint session of both houses, but to will they are nearly, if not all but to win they must have nearly, if not all the democratic vote.

## A Social War.

Washington, January 18.—The social conflict deepens between the leading republican houses. The Blaines have made open war upon the Frelinguysens by issuing invitations for receptions on Thursday evenings. Thursday is the Frelinguysens' day day is the Frelinghuysens' day.

## THE SPECULATING CASHIERS. Two Norwich Banks Find Themselves in

Serious Trouble. Noswich, Conn., January 18.—Fuller details of the irregularities in the Merchants and Shetucket National banks of this city show that the Merchants bank lost about \$130,000 and the Shetucket \$50,000, through specula-tion on part of their cashiers. When Examine Mygill visited the banks about three weeks ago, he found something in the affairs of the Merchants' bank not capable of satisfactory explanation. Returning unexpectedly last Thursday, he began another investigation, w ich speedily disclosed a seri-cus acfaleation. On Saturday directors were summoned, and to them Cashier James M. Welch and Assistant Cashier Charles Webb admitted that they had been speculating with the funds of the bank. The amount taken was found to have been about \$130,000. At same time that this trouble was found in the affairs of the merchants bank the allars of the merchans bank suspicion was aroused as to the condition of the Shetucket bank, and an examination there showed a deficit of \$50,000. This was traced to Cashier William Roath, who had been using the bank's funds also in speculation. Webb, who was concerned in the embezzlement at the Merchant's bank was also president of the Shetucket bank, and with Cashier Roach had been using the funds of the institution too. The She-tucket bank as well as the Merchants, will be able to continue business. The cashiers will be prosecuted. Webb was city treasurer. The funds of the city are all right, however.

## THREE ILL-FATED STEAMERS. A Wrecked Crew Rescued .- The Cargo on

LONDON, January 17.—The steamer Falcon, which has arrived at Cork, found the admiral Mooresom on Friday morning on her beam ends, and rescued from the wreck three men,

one woman and one child.

Baltimore, January 18.—The steamship Benwell Tower, which sailed hence for Liverpool yesterday, returned to-day with her earge on fire. She lies at Locust Point, and the work of extinguishing the fire is going on.

Kry West, Fla. January 18.—The British bark "Zebila Euby," Captain Anderson, from Mobile for Liverpool, with cotton, came here for ballast and resupply of water. The vessel was a crank, and her water was bad, affecting the health of her crew. ne weman and one child.

fecting the health of her crew.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18.—Fears are entertained that the steamer Charles Townsend Hock, which sailed from Saigon for Hong Kong, has been lost, with 250 persons on

A Disappointed Congregation. CXFORD, Ala., January 18.-|Special.]-At the Eaptist church in this place a few nights since

## HUMAN ROASTS.

THE BURNING OF AN ILLINOIS IN-

The Innetes Startled Before Daylight by a Firs Alarm-How Southern Pine Fed the Flames— No Water to Extinguish the Firs, and Thirteen Innetes Suffer Death.

KANKAKEE, Ills., January 18 .- The south infirmary of the Illinois eastern hospital for the insane was burned this morning at 4:25 o'clock. The fire originated in the furnace room, and had obtained strong headway before it was discovered. The woodwork of the building being of southern pine it burned very rapidly. The building was occupied by forty-five patients, six attendants and one night watchman. Seventeen patients in all are missing. Thirteen bodies have already been recovered, burned beyond recognition. All of the patients were infirm and incurable. The bedridden ones were rescued first, and those who were able to help themselves did not realize the danger in time, and they were the ones who perished. The attendants lost all their personal effects, many narrowly escaped with their lives, one of them having to tie bedelothes together to escape from the window to the ground. There were no facilities for putting out fire, the state not having made any appropriation for the purpose. The building was new, and cost about \$16,000. It is a total loss. The following are the names of those who perished: Henry Brown, Rock Island; H. W. Belden, Galesburg; George Bennett, Morris; Joseph Colbert, Chicago; Orlando Ellis, Pontisc; J. W. Galloway, Macoupin; Thomas Hickey, Springfield; Matthew Hogue, Chebansee; J. Hachner, Stevenson county; Thomas Herrelly, Chicago; John Johnson, Vermillion; Michael Jordan, Chicago; J. Nathan, Chicago; A. Runyard, Winnebago county; C. Strots, Chicago; J. W. Tyler, Chicago, and J. Weimouth, Putnam county. Thomas Herrelly is the son of state Senator Herrelly. The attendants lost all their personal effects,

nam county. Thomas Herrelly is the son of state Senator Herrelly.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The building destroyed was a two-story stone and brick structure, with no woodwork about it except the floors and stairways. It was completed last August. Twenty-three of the patients were on the first floor and twenty-two on the second. The attendants, Brown, Brown and the latter, wife, were sleeping on the patients were on the first floor and twenty-two on the second. The attendants, Brown, Rose and the latter's wife, were sleeping on the second floor. Attendants Reid and Williams and Fireman Labarge slept on the first floor. The building was heated by hot air furnaces. It was twelve degrees below zero when Watchman Cobb discovered the smoke issuing from the floor immediately above the furnace. He at once awoke the attendants. The smoke was drawn through the hot air furnaces and along the halls and stairways to all parts of the building. The fire spread so rapidly that all efforts to save the building, in the absence of a fire alarm to summons help, and for want of facilities to quench the flames, were found to be in vain. Attendant Reid began dragging and carrying out the patients. Many patients clad in night clothes only, rushed from the bitter cold air back into the building. Reid, at the risk of his own life, struggled on till twenty-one of the twenty-three patients on his floor were rescued, when he became exhausted and was cerried away. On the second floor Attendant Rose and wife heard the alarm and escand

carried away. On the second floor Attendant Rose and wife heard the alarm and escaped down the stairway just before it fell. Attend-ant Brown was awakened by the smoke and ant Brown was awakened by the smoke and attempted to save a patient in an adjoining room but failed, and sliding down by the âid of a sheet from his window, jumped to the ground. Superintendent R. S. Dewey reached the seene, and with ladders elimbed to the second story windows, smashed them and was able to rescue some of the patients by this means. Almost all the patients refused to co-operate in the efforts being made to save them, and were only rescued by being dragged from the flames and held from returning. A marvelous escape was that turning. A marvelous escape was that of an immate who fell with the second floor, striking the burning debris over the furnace, and bounded through the window to

the ground uninjured.

THE ROASTED BODIES.

The remains of the bodies of twelve patients ave been taken from the ruins burned to fraghave been taken from the ruins burned to frag-ments, only to be identified by the location in which they were found. The coroner's inquest was held this afternoon, at which Superintendent Dewey testified that he had asked the legislature two years ago for \$2,500 to protect these detached wards from fire, that \$1,000 was allowed, all of which was used in mains and hydrants. That amount was insufficient to answer the pur-pose. He suggested that the floors above the hot air furnaces be changed, it being shown in evidence that it was only four inches from the cutside and ten inches from the in-side of the furnace to the pine joists. He gave two reasons for the great number of deaths: first, the patients were almost all suffocated by smoke before they could be reached, and second: the inability or unwillingness of the second: the inability or unwillingness of the ineane patients to try and help themselves. The remains of the bodies were, with one exception, represented simply by a handlul of charred ashes. The entire remains of ten of the victims were spread on a small table two feet square. Friends are arriving in search of lost ones. The scenes on their arrival and the view of The scenes on their arrival and the view of charred remains were very heartrending. Telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the state from parties asking as to the safety of their friends among 1,500 inmates of the hospital. The coroner's jury which adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, is investigating as to whether the furnaces were defective. The fact that there is no general fire fective. The fact that there is no general fire alarm between the various buildings of the hospital, or any system of waterworks to protect life and property there, accounts largely for the very large loss of life.

## AN EARLY BLAZE.

Montgomery Has a Fire at Three in the Morning.

Morning.

Montgomery, Ala., January 18.—[Special.]
A fire at three this morning burned part of Sharp's grist and lumber mill in the heart of Montgomery. Most of the lumber was saved, although the firemen worked most disadvantageously, owing to the water plugs being frozen. They succeeded by strenuous efforts in subduing the fire, and in saving a large amount of adjacent valuable property.

## Fire in Boston.

Boston, January 18.—About 9 o'clock to-night a fire broke out in the Bay State sugar refinery, and spread to the standard dye works, both of which were almost totally de-stroyed. The loss very heavy, but well in-sured. No figures obtainable to-night.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 18.—The store and residence of J. P. Lovett, at Branson, were burned this morning. The fire was in-

## The Prisoners Escape. LYNCHURG, January 18.—This morning when the jailer at Charlottesville, in this state, was visiting a cell containing four prisoners, he was dragged inside, overpowered and locked in and the prisoners escaped.

Measles in New Bedford, New Bappent, Mass., January 18.—One thousand cases of messles are reported in this city, an average of one case to every thirty persons. ROBBING THE CANADIAN MAIL:

Arrest of a Young Man Who Claims to Be Sir Alexander Campbell's Nephew. CHICAGO, January 18.—A. B. Campbell, a tall young man of spare physique, light complexion and a short moustache, who claims to be

a nephew of Sir Alexander Campbell, Canadian minister of justice, is, it is stated, being held in secret custody here by a Canadian government special sgent on a charge of robbing the Do-minion mail to a heavy amount. special sgent on a charge of robbing the Dominion mail to a heavy amount.

The prisoner, who is aged 26, and recently resigned a responsible position in the Canadian mail service at Winnipeg, was arrested Wednesday in the open board of trade here and has since been locked up in a private room. For a long time the disappearance of large sums puzzled the Canadian officials and the services of detectives seemed unevailing.

puzzled the Canadian officials and the services of detectives seemed unavailing.

The fact that Campbell was gambling and speculating here on a large scale was the first shadow of a clue. It is charged also that Campbell by a chemical process effaced the marks or cancellation from great numbers of old bank notes, chiefly of the Bank of Montreal, which had been intrusted to the mails, and that he has, since his arrival in Chicago, obtained the original value in American currency. When arrested he had \$18,000 on his person.

Campbell is said to have made a full confession in writing, disclosing an extensive con-spiracy. Many additional arrests, it is stated, will be made. The prisoner seems disposed now to return to Canada without making trouble. Extradition papers are expected to-

THE ANGRY CHILDREN.

How a New York Bank Swindler Was Pur-ished. DANULLE, N. Y., January 18.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as pupils were let out of the several schools, a large party of them net A. H. Bradner, one of the managers of the defunct bank of the village. As the parents of many of the children were defrauded depositors of the broken concern, they proceeded to assail bim with uncomplimentary epithets and snow-balls. They finally threw him down and rolled him in the mud. After a time he escaped to alivery stable, where he took refuge, previously, however, mud. After a time he escaped to a livery sta-ble, where he took refuge, previously, however, turning round and writing in a memorandum book avidently the names of his youthful tor-menters. While he was in the barn Mrs. Eckey, the German washerwoman who had lost \$500 by the bank failure, made her appearance with a rope and demanded admission. This was refused, whereupon she cried, "Fetch him out: I'll hang him alone." Later police officers were sent for, and Mr. Bradner was safely escorted to his residence. The children who made the assault were from four to seventeen years old.

### SEEKING BURIED COIN. A Man Kicked and Thrown Into a Creek by

Robbers. Solvers.

Freeport, L. I., January 18.—"Crazy Sam"
Smith owns a small piece of land on the beach. For years he has resided alone in a small hut. He is said to have a little money which he keeps buried in the sand.

On Tuesday evening two unknown men visited his hut on Middle Island, and after throwing him info. Punck erock represented the hut

ing bin into Duck creek ransacked the hut for his money. Smith, who is over seventy-five years of

age, is an expert swimmer, reached the shore in safety and returned to his home.

The usen, unable to find where Smith buried his sincey then fell upon him and kicked him until he was insensible, when they left

Yesterday a party of fishermen who were on the island went to Smith's hut and tound him lying in his bunk unable to help himself, his collar bone and two ot his ribs being broken and no one to render him assistance. He was taken to the mainland and medical attendance furnished.

## THREESISTERS POISONED.

Arzenic Found in the Water From Which They Were Drinking. Charleston, W. Va., January 18.—Great excitement prevails in St. Albans, near this city, over the poisoning of Annie, Blanch and Jennie Burns, three highly respected young ladies of that place. They had been to an entertainment Friday night, and had overslept themselves yesterday. They prepared their own breakfast, using water from a barrel. Shortly after breakfast they became very sick with symptoms indicating poison. They were treated by doctors for that trouble. Upon examination of the water in the barrel, it was found to contain arsenic. How it got there is a mystery. The victims are in a se-

Died of Starvation. ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 18.—A horrible case of death from starvation came to light here. Mrs. Delia Dekin was found by the city physician in a dying condition in the midst of fifth and squalor. Everything possible was done for her, but her life could not be saved. She and her husband were tobacco strippers, but could not earn more than \$2 s week. From Tuesday last until yesterday a week. From Tuesday last until yesterday she tasted no food whatever, while the hus-band was intoxicated most of the time. The overseer of the poor gave a burial certificate

A False Maid.

Pittseurg, Pa., January 18.—About two menths age Gertie Dickson, age fourteen, came to this city from Alliance, Ohio, to hunt a relative who she subsequently learned had moved west. A Mrs. Conway took her to her own home. Late last night the girl disappeared, taking jewelry, clothing and cash amounting to over \$200. It is since learned that the girl had systematically swindled the neighbors by soliciting loans, ostensibly for her benefactor. In this way she secured considerable money.

## A Sale Enjoined.

Montgomery, Ala., January 18.—[Special.]
Upon the application by attorneys for the creditors of J. W. Gullaharn & Bro., at Clanton, recently failed, Judge Bruce, of the federal court, appointed B. W. Johnston receiver, which enjoins the sale of their property.

THE SNOW DRIFT. The Weather Moderates, But the Breezes

The Wenther Moderates, But the Breezes Blow.

Chicago, January 18.—The weather has moderated somewhat, but all points throughout Illinois, lowa and Wisconsin continue to report low temperature and deep snow badly drifted. The railway trains without exception, are running without regard to schedule, and are all behind time. This is true of all the roads east as well as west.—In central and southern Illinois the snowfall has been exceptionally heavy. The telegraph service to-day has been improved and communication is now open to all the principal points east and west.

Fixe I dians Frozen to Death.

St. Louis, January 13.—Advices from the Kiowa, Indian reservation, Indian territory, are to the effect that those Indians are in a distressed and suffering condition, notwithstanding the aid furnished by the government. Five members of this tribe, evidently a hunting party, were found frozen to death forty ing party, were found frozen to death forty miles north of Wichita Falls, Fridsy proving Despetches continue to miles north of Wichita Falls, Friday evening. Despatches continue to report great loss of cattle and sheep by the late cold weather. In various parts on the many ranges in the northern and western part of the state, great numbers of cattle have drifted southward till stopped by the wire fencing, running many miles east and west, and are now dying by the hundreds and even thousands from hunger, thirst and cold. The loss is chiefly on the ranges.

## THE STAGE FOLKS.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE PROPLE AT THE FOOTLIGHTS

The Career of the Fatr Charmer Who Broke Up the Crecic Combination-Charles Thorne's Two Wives-Edwin Booth's Avoidance of Washington-A Wedding Feast.

New York, January 18 .- The week has been full of theatrical gossip, in which the names of well-known celebrities figure. Perhaps the most prominent to us is connected with Edwin Booth's careful avoidance of the Washington stage. Never since that fateful night when the audience which was listening to "Our American Cousin," was horrified by the last act of the assassin Booth on the stage of Ford's old opera house, has the elder Booth allowed himself to come nearer than Baltimore. With the change of administration it is felt that Edwin Booth might now bury the past and appear in the capitol once more. An invitation, signed by many congressmen and government officials, is now in the hands of the great actor, in which he is urgently invited to visit Washington. If he should reply favorably there will be such a theatrical ovation as has seldom been accorded to an ac-

The peculiar domestic relations of the late Charles R. Thorne, Jr., have been the occasion of many legal and social complications. The latest episode is the case of Ellen Thorne vs. Mary S. Brown alias Thorne, in the Boston court, to recover \$4,800 on an agreement signed by the defendant. The plaintiff was married to the deceased actor in 1859, and some time after their marriage Mr. Thorne met and become infatuated with the defendant, a lady of wealth in Philadelphia, deserting his lawful wife and continuing to live with the defendant up to the time of his death. Mrs. Thorne claimed from her husband an allowance and alimeny, which he continued Mrs. Thorne claimed from her husband an allowance and alimony, which he continued to pay her up to within a short period before his death, the plaintiff having secured a decree of diverce from him in November 1882, on the ground of adultery with the defendant. Mr. Thorne was in Boston with his reputed wife in the winter of 1873, and the plaintiff pressing him to pay his arrears for the sums due for support, and threatening legal proceeding against him, the defendant, wife number 2, made and entered into the following agreement on which this action is brought:

Beston, February 28, 1873.—I hereby guarantee to Mrs. Bilen Thorne the fulfillment of Charles R. Thorne, Jr.'s agreement to pay her the sum of \$50 a month, and in default of his paying the same I agree to pay the same myself, and I sloo agree to pay Mrs. Ellen Thorne on the first day of July, 1873, the gross sum of \$5,000, or arrange for its payment within six months from that time, and on such payment the payment of \$50 a month is to cesse. But from the above amount shall be deduced the full amount received up to the time of gross payments.

MARY S. THORNE.

The case was submitted to the full court on an agreed statement of facts for its decision on the law questions, it being contended by the defendant that the above contract was made between husband and wife, and therefore ille-

between husband and wife, and therefore ille-gal and void. The decision in this case will be one of interest.

be one of interest.

DONA MADIXA'S RECAPADE.

Donna Madixa, who was reported as having had trouble with Helen Blythe in Denver, the trouble ending in the breaking up of Cleyburg's Creole company, of which both were members, is well known here. On May 13, 1879, she was married at the Revere house, Boston, to Nathaniel Abbott, senior member of the firm of Abbott & Reynolds, and lived in Salem a little more than a year. At the time of her marriage she was a Mrs. Lillian Beardslee, having been divorced from her first husband, who is now in verced from her first husband, who is now in the piane trade in Boston. She was a beauty and graduated from the Boston school of elo-cution. Her tastes, however, were very expensive, and during her short residence here as Mr. Abbott's wife she was the cause of sev-Abbott. She visited California for a five months' trip and Martha's Vineyard for two months. Finally Mr. Abbott forbade persons to trust her, and she took a lot of goods from her house in South Salem January 10, 1881, and was the next day arrested in Boston, but the case was settled. She then brought suit for divorce, alleging intimacy with her sister Christine. Mr. Abbott brought a cross-suit. She obtained a divorce and went west, having got \$1,000 in her settlement. Here she married Daniels, and finally left him, getting \$50,000 in the settlement. The next heard of her

was an attempt to commit suicide because of jealousy of a theatrical manager, and now the present trouble has arisen.

AN ILL-PATED WEDDING TRIP.

John D. Prince was married in this city last week to Miss Lillian Harvey, a member of the Acme Burlesque company. He treated his wife's associates to a feast. He was short of read reach and exhibited a check for \$85, puready cash and exhibited a check for \$85, pur

ready cash and exhibited a check for \$55, purporting to be drawn on his uncle, and expressed a wish to have it cashed.

The banks were closed, but Miss Lottie Mortiner, the pretty "Puck" of the company, generously prevailed on her father, a Mr. Friedlander, to cash it.

Prince and his wife went with the company and the pressure of t

Prince and his wife went with the company to Fall River to appear in the play of "The Gold Field" at the People's Museum on Tuesday afternoon. They took an afternoon train for Boston and failed to return.

Mr. Friedlander went to Fall River on Wednesday in search of Prince, whom he charged with passing a worthless check. When informed of the departure of the couple he left for Boston to secure Prince's arrest.

One of the managers of the company says he was swindled out of \$53 by Mrs. Prince, representing the price of costume and advance

he was swindled out of \$53 by Mrs. Prince, representing the price of costume and advance money,

DEATH BY THE SURGEON'S KNIFE.

Frankie Roberts, the midget who died from the effects of a surgical operation performed upon her on Tuesday, lived with her husband, Charles G. Roberts, a showman, on Catherine street, in Syracuse, whom she married two years ago. During most of the last four years she has been travelling about the country as a "midget." For several months past Mrs. Roberts had suffered from troubles the nature of which could not be determined. She returned home and placed herself under she returned home and placed herself under the treatment of Drs. Glauner and Saxer, who diagnosed the case and found that she was in an interesting condition. About 8 o'clock Threeday morning she was taken severely ill sad the physicians were summoned. An examination showed that the child was in a transverse position, and in order to save the amination showed that the child was in a transverse position, and in order to save the woman's life the surgeons determined to resert to the Cesarean operation, which is very painful, delicate and exceedingly daugerous. Dr. Elt Ven De Warker performed this operation. The condition of the patient immediately after the operation was favorable, and she did not appear to be suffering from the shock. The child was removed dead. It weighed seven and a half pounds and was perfectly formed. The little lady bore the operation heroically, and her physicians thought she would survive, but a reaction set in Wednesday, from which she never rallied. Mrs. Roberts was thirty years old, thirty-three inches tail and weighed forty-five pounds. Her father was Marshall Thompson, a dwarf. When she was six years old Barnum offered her father \$3,000 for the privilege of exhibiting, which was refused. Until she began traveling, four years ago, she supported herself by dressmaking.

## PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MEMPHIS CLAIMANTS.

Under the French Spoliation Bill Citizens
Want \$5,000,000.

Want \$5,000,000.

Memphis, Tenn., January 18.—Mr. B. B. Barnes, an attorney, who is thoroughly posted in the matter, states that the "French spoilation bill," which passed the lower house of congress. Wednesday, providing that the court of claims shall find out who are the claimants under the bill and the amount to which each is entitled, affects nearly the whole of west Tennessee in general and citizens of Memphis in particular to the extent of \$5,000,000. Numbers of people in West Tennessee are descendants from ancestors who lived in the vicinity of Norfork, Va., when the property was destroyed by the French fleet, and lost heavily in consequence. Afterward the government of Fiance paid into the United States treasury many millions of dollars to pay for the property thus destroyed. This money the United States government, instead of disbursing to the individuals whose property had been destroyed, appropriated to its own use, and has not to this day paid one cent of it to the claimants. Many years ago claims against the government to recover this money were filed, and a bill providing for their payment has twice passed congress, but was each time vetoed by a democratic president. The descendants of the claimants are scattered over the world, many of them residing in Tennessee. Among the citizens of Memphis whose ancestors lost property by the French attacks, are the Proudfits, whose claims by this time amount to \$2,000,40: M. Winchester about \$1,000,000.

DOWNING'S WINDFALL.

### DOWNING'S WINDFALL.

He Falls Heir to Property Worth Millions. He Falls Heir to Property Worth Millions.

ALLENTOWN, January, 18.—A few days ago, Joseph Downing, manufacturer of fire-bricks, received a letter from his brother in England, informing him of the death of a maternal uncle who had left him heir to his estate, worth \$3,000,000. Mr. Downing is the oldest nephew of his deceased uncle, and inherits the estate if there is no will. If there is a will, Mr. Downing will nevertheless get the bulk of the wealth. It was known that the unclewas wealthy, but no one knew he counted his possessions by the million. Mr. Downing will leave for England 5 in a few months, and in the meanwhile his interests there are looked after by his brether. In 1845 Mr. Downin the meanwhile his interests there are looked after by his brether. In 1845 Mr. Downing came to America and started the Montour
works at Danville, where the first iron rails
were made in the United States. He established iron works at Boston, Pottsville, Atlanta and other places, and for the last eight
years has been extensively engaged in the
manufacture of fire-brick, and by thrift, enterprise and sound judgment has accumulated a
competency. His windfall has not turned his
head, and he continues his business as heretofore.

## A SHOCKING CRIME,

For Which a Fourteen Year Old Boy Will Likely be Lynched. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., January 18 .-- [Special.]-ter's sister, is in a dying condition to-night. A ensation was created in connection with the affair to-night by the discovery that Jenkins is the victim of mistaken identity. It is about definitely known that the party who insulted Miss Hodge

is a young man from Alabama.

A fourteen-year old boy was arrested at Onedia, in Scott county, Tennessee, yesterday for outraging a three-year old child. He confesses having committed the deed. The father of his victim visited him in the jail soon after his arrest, when the lecherous young brute recited the details of the heinous crime to the father. The lates air. Abbott's wile she was the cause of several lawuits by purchasing goods on credit without her husband's knowledge or consent. She appeared in several charity performances as a reader under the name of Lillian Esardelee Abbott. She wisted Colifornia for a five pletely, and cried like a baby. The boy will

doubtless be lynched. No names can be learned Hanging in Her Bedroom.

Hanging in Her Bedroem.

Chicago Ill., January, 18.—Coroner Hertz was notified of the suicide at Riverdale on Wednesday of Lena Limberg, the daughter of August Limberg, a real estate man, who lives at 163 Dearborn avenue. Miss Limberg had been in ill fhealth, and her mind was slightly affected. She had been spending a few weeks with an aunt, Mrs. Krats, of Riverdale, for the sake of avoiding the excitement of the city. Amember of the family found her hanging by the neck from a rope over the door of her room, and already dead. Miss Limberg was twenty-two years of age, and was quite a society intwo years of age, and was quite a society fa-

## Married, Dead, and Buried

Married, Dend, and Buried.

Easton, Pa., January 18.—On Thanksgiving Day Miss Mollie Stewart, daughter of Josiah Stewart, of Phillipsburgh, was married to Jesse Snyder, of Easton. Three weeks ago Mr. Snyder was attacked with quick consumption, and in a few days his wife also fell sick. Both cases were considered hopeless from the first, and on Tuesday Mrs. Snyder died. Today, while her body was being taken to the grave, her husband died. They were each about twenty-seven years of age. The death of Jesse Snyder was such a severe blow to his taker that he is now prostrated.

### lather that he is now prostrated. The March Through the Desert.

LONDON, January 18.—It is now ascertained that General Stewart with the advance guard of the nile expedition, left Gakdul wells for Metemneh last Wednesday, the fourth inst. He expected to reach the river in about one week. The water for the men is carried in iron tanks and caoutehoue bags. Each man is served with two pints of water per day, and a daily allowance is issued to each company or squadron for cooking purposes.

## An Avalanch at Klagenfurt.

An Avalanch at Klagenfurt.

London, January 18.—A dispach from Trieste relating to the avalanch at Klagenfurt, says that many residents of that place are still missing, and it is believed that they are buried under the snow, in addition to the twenty already known to have been killed. Three thousand men have been set at work in the part of the city covered by the avalanch digging.

## France and Congo.

Paris, January 18.—Prime Minister Ferry declines to continue negotiations with the international African association until the pending questions between Portugal and the association have been settled. The association to day proposed to cede a portion of its territory to Portugal in exchange for an outlet to the sea. This is wanted in order that the new Corgo state shall possess its own fleet.

# Death of Harrison Tweed. TAUNTON, Mass., January 18.—Hon. Harrison Tweed dropped dead in his pew in Winthrop street Baptist church during this morning's service. He was state senator in 1868-9, presidential elector in 1873, and member of governor's council in 1878-7-8.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—To-day was clear and cold and twenty thousand persons were at the World's exposition. The poultry department proved an attractive centre of interest.

THE FULLSTORY OF THE MARIAN. NA. MARRIAGE.

The Friends of a Ruined Girl Foreing Her Alleged Desiroyer to Marry Her-The Vow Over the Grave-Senator McKinne Vindicated-How Smith was Abducted-Etc,

THOMASVILLE, Ga., January 18 .- [Special.]-Sometime ago a sensation was created in Marianua, Florida, by the alleged abduction and forced marriage of J. D. Smith, formerly of this place, to a Miss Long, whom it was alleged he had ruined. On his return to this place Smith stated to several newspaper men and published over his own signature the assertion that Senator McKinne had been a party to the abduction: that the senator's part therein was in-stigated by a desire to cover his own tracks in the same direction, and that at a subsequent meeting he (Smith) had slapped Senator McKinne's face and pulled his whiskers. These statements, on reaching Marianna, created much indignation among Senator McKinne's friends, who know him to be a gentleman of the highest standing, socially as well as politically. With a view of showing Senator Mc Kinne's thorough innocence of all the intimated charges, it is certified by all those who were present at the subsequent meeting of McKinne and Smith that the alleged hair pulling never took place, and that Smith's allegations as to that meeting are entirely false.

THE STORY TOLD.

Then James A. Finlayson, uncle of the girl in question, shows that McKinne's only connection with the previous affair was that of legal counsellor to the girl's father before his death. In Mr. Finlayson's statements he thus tells the whole

lor to the girl's father before his death. In Mr. Finlayson's statements he thus tells the whole story:

The first I knew of the soduction of Miss Long was on or about the 25th 'of November, 1884. Mr. Long, the father of this young lady, said he had something very sad to tell me and then said: "My daughter has been seduced by J. D. Smith and I have made up my mind to kill him." I then persuaded him not to be too hasty, and I would look into the matter and advise with him. He said he had employed Mr. McKinne, who had told him not to kill's mith, but to follow the law. I saw Mr. McKinne in a day or two after talking with Mr. Long had employed him to represent him in this matter. He said he had, and told me Long was very much enraged against Smith and he feared Long would kill him, but for me to use my influence to prevent it, if possible, as Long was a very poor man with a large helpless family and it would ruin him. I told him I would do so, and that I would see him about the matter on the following Seturday in Marianna. Just this time Mr. Long was taken very sick and died in four or five days. The ruin of his daughter seemed to weigh on his mind and hastened him to the grave. Lewing the poor girl fatherless, motherless and penniless, with this shame, an orphan on the world's charity.

THE VOW AT THE GRAVE.

At the grave of Mr. Long, J. R. Bowles and myself concluded the vindication of this young lady was left to us, as we were her uncles. There is not a father, a mother, sister or brother in this land of ours, who, if they had been at that grave and witnessed the last sud farewell of that rained, grief stricken daughter, with the dearest and only friend she had on this earth, but who would have said that J. D. Smith had ruined her rundess solon, promise of marriage. And then and there Mr. Bowles and myself stricken daughter, with the dearest and only friend she had on this earth, but who would have said we did right. We approached the young lady was her they only shift had ruined her nudess soloned my with his

me and that you into ided nothing wrong. You continued paying me visits and taking me about and ceclaring you loved me, until you wou my affection and confidence, and in this way you have accomplished my ruin." Smith never denied these charges or chained that he was innocent. We then took Smith and the young lady to Justice Griffin, where the marriage ceremony was performed. While on the road to Griffin's we told Smith if he knew anything detrimental to the fifty soung lady's character or even neard auything, to speak and we would not make him marry her. And he said he did not, but that he had not seen for over one year. I told him knew

Mr. Ira Akins, of near Echege I told him I knew o far as Mr. McK in my buggy, but he had nothing to do in my buggy, but he had nothing to do in my buggy, but he had nothing to do in my buggy, but he had nothing to do in my buggy, but he had nothing to do. , but he had nothing to do with it,

The Homicide Justified.

of Rev. Charles T. Clark, mentioned yesterday, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide, as the negro man killed was cutting at Mr. Clark with a knife when the fatal blow was given. The stick which caused the death is very small and light, and not a weapon likely to pro-

Charged With Larceny After Trust. SAVANNAH, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—On Saturday the grand jury found an indictment against James Hunter, a well known broker, for larceny after trust, at the instance of Adam Strain, of Da rien, who alleges that Hunter converted to his own use \$9,000 in bonds and other securities placed in his hands by Strain. There are fifteen counts in the indictment.

He Found Poorer Game.

OGLETHORPE, Ga., January 18 - [Special.] - Yesterday while Mr. J. R. Burke was out gunning he shot into a covy of birds, and at the same time heard some one yell out, just over the branch. Investigation proved that he had missed the birds but had hit a small negro boy, the son of Calvin Tooke. The distance was so great that only two shot entered the skin, one about the abdomen and one about the face.

A New Trial for Stephens,

MARIETTA, Ga., January 18.- Special. J-Cobb superior court adjourned Friday until first week in March. Hou. A. S. Clay, attorney for Bob Stephers, colored, who was sentenced to the chainceeded in gletting a new trial for Stephens, on the ground that he was convicted on the testimony of chiy one witness—an accomplice—without cor-roborating circumstances. The bill was "nol prossed," and Stephens is now at liberty.

Savannah City Politics.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 18 .- [Special.]-At the massmeeting of the democracy on Saturday night. the committee reported that four of the present beard of aldermen declined to accept nomina tions, and their places were filled by Robert Bogarl, William Duncan, George J. Mills and Hernan Myers. The ticket as it stands now gives satisfaction. The election takes place Tuesday. The total registration for the city, which closed Saturday evening, was 1,681. This is the smallest number of registered votes for a city election in many

A Pastor's Study Burning.

SAVANNAH, January 18 -[Special.] - Before midnight last night, a fire was discovered in the pas tor's study of the First Presbyterian church, Monterey square. The alarm was turned in and the firemen were soon on the ground, and managed to extinguish the flames before material damage. The fire was caused by a defective fire. The church was insured in the Southern Mutual for \$11,000. The damage will not exceed \$200.

WILL FARMING PAY. An Example Which shows That Skill on the

Farm Will be Rewarded. SENOIA. Ga., January 18 .- [Special.]-To this queston some farmers give a negative answer, and they are correct. Unskillful farming, like any other business badly conducted, may cause the farmer to lose money in the operation; but that good farming will pay, and pay well, is susceptible of the strongest proof.

There is a farm near Senoia, of 202½ acres, one

half of which is cleared and the other half in timber. Upon this farm, which lies between Little and big Whiteoak creeks, in Meriwether county, Mr. Joseph Wyatt, an Englishman, made last year, with two mules, thirty bales of cotton weighing five hundred pounds each, which at 10 cents per pound brought \$1,500. He also sold \$180 worth of cotton seed and corn and oats worth \$135, which in the aggregate amounts to \$1,815.00. This result was reached, notwithstanding the unfavorable year, Mr. Wyatt clearing more than \$1,000 00

ear the farm has been rented by Captain year the farm has been reflied by Capitali, an excellent farmer, and the writer pro-busing results, believing that, under favor-nditions, the crop of last year will be ex-

ceeded.

This farm, it is true, is exceptionally good, but it is a question whether "there is not more in the man than there is in the land."

If farmers were to work, as do the men in machine shops—eight hours a day—this country would very soon present an appearance of thrift this planeaus.

id very soon present an appearance or phenomenal.

ae land in this region, while not of the best lity, if considered as a general proposition, be y the skillful and diligent farmer at least a cent on his it vestment, and if improvements counted will reach as high as 12 per cent. The is no better employment for young men, in the cultivation of the soil, and there is the trail now as well. There can be no good reason for leaving Georgia for a home in Texas when all things are considered, and our young men will do well to make a note of it.

The Crack Shot of Rockdale

CONYERS, Ga., January 18 .- [Special.] -Mr. M. C. Summers is the crack shot of the county. He went out a few evenings since with his gun and dog, and in ten shots bagged eight birds and feathered one, killing a single bird at each snot. Mr. Sum-mers hasn't hunted any in the last twelve months, and the efore was, to a great extent, out of practice. He was out only about an hour. He killed two birds without moving out of his tracks, at two different times. Burial in Convers.

CONYERS, January 18 .- [Special.] -- Mr. H. H. Dukes, an old citizen of this place, died last night. He had seen seventy summers. At his burial this evening services were conducted by Rev. H. Quigg, D. D., after which he was interred with Masonic honors.

The Conyers Bailiff, CONYERS, Ga., January 18 .- [Special.]-In an election held for bailiff, between W. A. Wardlaw and B. F. Hill, in consequence of a tie at the regular election, Mr. B. F. Hill received the highest number of votes.

The Chatham Administrator FAVANNAH, January 18,-[Special.]-Jordan F. Brooks, appointed county administrator under the haw passed by the last legislature for Chatham unty, gave a bond of \$5,000 and qualified before

the ordinary. Resumed the Law. PERRY, Ga., January 18 .- [Special.] -Judge A. S. files has resumed the practice of law. His office is at the Perry hotel.

THE GEORGIA HOG

And Other Topics of Interest Relating to From the Dawson, Ga , Journal.

Some of our merchants are already receiving wastern corn for the farmer. They also have a lot of mortgages and the farmer can waltz up and ign away all he has or all he expects to have. From the Perry, Ga., Journal.

When it was first definitely settled that the colony from Massachusetts would settle at Oak Liwn, Dr. Joseph Falmer volunteered to give a pig to the bendeemest lady in the colony, to be left to three judges among the neighbors. The judges have made their report, and Mrs. S. H. May is now the happy possessor of the pig. From a Davisboro Correspondent. Quite a large crowd of gentlemen gathered at the killing of "Jumbo," the large hog of Dr. D. L.

Cheathem. Age, 20 months, measured from tip of nose to root of tail 6 feet 10 inches, girth 6 feet 9 inches, gross weight 656, net 566 pounds. He was put in close peu 15th January last, and estimated at 25 hs. net, was fed on stops, milik and general waste up to August, since on corn and meal. Three own brothers that took common woods fare weighed 166%, 200 fud 205½. The mother killed same day weighed 419 net. Dr. Cheatham killed over 2 000 bbs, home raised pork. Chestham. Age, 20 months, measured from tip Mr. Ira Akins, of near Echeconnee, has sold on

undred dollars worth of meat that he fattened in the fall of 1884, and killed and put in his smoke house sixteen hundred pounds, and has twelve or fourteen fattening hogs yet to kill. He worked under the greatest disadvantage under the stock law of any one clse in the county, handing all the water for his hogs and for family use half a mile during last summer and fail, and is yet hauling water. He once bought western meat and planted the most of his farm in cotton, and made a failure the most of his farm in cotton, and made a failure like the rest of the farmers; but he now plants the most of his crop in corn and ground peas, and a small acreege in cotton, he manures well, and makes more cotton than he did when he planted his largest crop in cotton. From the LaGrange, Ga., Reportet.

Mr. P. B Hutchinson, of O'Neal's district, has become a benefactor in his community by his mode of sowing oats. We will give his plan that others may know who have not tried it. After his land has been well plowed, he runs deep furothers may know who have not tried it. After this land has been well plowed, he runs deep furtows, 26 inches apart, and in these rows the oats and fertilizers are sown and covered with a short beard, extending on the inside of the furrow, near the bottom, which leaves them lightly covered and too deep from the surface of the earth to be thrown up by the ireczes. Mr. Hutchinson harvested a fine crop of oats last year, sown in the fall on the above plan, which we think is worthy of being called a safe one for fall and winter sowing, judging by his cast last year standing the freeze on up land, while others have failed. Those who have followed this plan this season have good stands of oats, while many who have, sown otherwise, late in the fall, sie now resowing. Mr. Hutchinson is an unpretending and successful grower of all other products of the farm. He made, last year, on 6 acres, 81 bushels of wheat, while the average of the county did not exceed 40 bushels to six acres.

A Monkey Shot Dead. From the Rome, Ga., Courier.

Ocstanaula street was the scene yesterday morning of a premeditated murder. The vic-tim was Jake Hackney, Mr. R. G. Hackney's large pet monkey. During the past two months his monkeyship had became very ob-

months his monkeyship had became very obstreperous, developing a very belligerent disposition. He attacked and inflicted serious rejuries on Mr. Hackney first, and then declared war on his colored porter, Elbert. In fact Jake became a very dangerous pet, and in order to make him harmless, Mr. Hackney decided yesterday morning to have his teeth extracted. And Dr. Lovelace was called in to pull the dangerous fangs.

To safely accomplish the work it was decided to put the monkey under the influence of chloroform. Mr. Hackney went out to tie up the animal. It was an undertaking that proved most hurtful to Mr. Hackney, for when he attempted to tie the monkey it flew into a passion and made a vigorous assault on that gentleman, burying its sharp fangs to the bone in Mr. Hackney determined to kill him and called for his pistol, a large navy revolver. Lovelace fired two of them and Mr. Hackney the third.

Whittling Jack

From the Americus, Ga , Recorder. A curiosity who calls himself "Whittling Jack" is in town, and yesterday entertained a crowd at Si Hawkins's by his marvellous work crowd at Si Hawkins's by his marvellous work with the jack-knite. Out of a solid block of pine twelve or fifteen inches long he would carve a series of fans spreading out like small windmills. These were rafiled off as fast as made for \$1.50, and during the day he did a saug business. Jack claims that he can make almost anything in miniature with his knife, and his skill is undoubted. The finest piece of work he ever made brought him \$108. He goes from town to town working his profesgoes from town to town working his profes-sion, and lives comfertably and well on his

## GEORGIA GLIMPSES.

SHOWING WHAT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE ARE DOING.

on a White Woman-One Hundred and Phirty-One Couples Married in Carroll County During the Year 1884-Other News.

There is not a vacant residence in Leary A. T. Leslie, of Walker county, has killed this winter 2,230 pounds of pork. One of his hogs, eighteen months old, weighed 353 pounds. Dutch Roberts, colored, has been lodged in For-

syth county jail under charge of assault with intent to commit a rape on two white women. Captain Foster, of Forsyth county, has now fifteen paurers on hand under his contract with the county.

There were 131 couples joined in marriage in Carroll county during the year 1884. The Crawfordville Democrat has the following

timely article:

Attached to the winnirg of an election to a county office is the giving of bond and security for the faithful discharge of its duties. This is not always an easy and never a pleasant matter. Fo ask a friend to sign a paper for you for sevaral thousand dollars, is a severe test of his kindness and confidence, and should be refuse, as from a sense of duty to his family he may feel constrained to de, it will leave a smart never to be healed. Judging by the number of those who offer themselves as candidates we would not suppose that there was great delicacy about askins for fordsmen: yet it is a question of the greatest delicacy. There are those, we suppose, who hold themselves in readiness to go upon bouds, for the sake of building up their influence; but one who accepts their proflers is apt to find his freedom themeforths of ar entralled that he would have found it better to have appealed to disinterested, though reluctions for the facility which it affords for nonso far enthralied that he would have found it beter to have appealed to disinterested, though reluct sun triends. The facility which it affords for noneyed men to build up combinations by which they can direct and control the polities of a county is a serious objection to this bond requiring law. A better plan, as we apprehend, would be to make every officer responsible for the discharge of his duties, and to render him liable to prosecution and punishment it he fails. It is well that the county be secured against loss by bonds from these intrusted with the public funds. It should be understood, however, that the payment of the money by the securities will not save the defaulter from a criminal prosecution for his malpractice. But from those who have charge of no public moneys we do not see that any bond is necessary. Their efficiency and faithfulness we conceive would be as certainly insured by making them liable to imprisonment if they failed as by exacting the payment of a sum of money from their friends. ey from their friends.

The Camilla Clarion has a large family which it disposes of in the mapper following: disposes of in the manner following:

Our "Number 5" is an apprentice in the Clariou office new. The old folks think, like the old He brews, that every boy should learn a traic and every girl should acquire some useful accomplishment. We believe in books, in music, in painting, in Greek, Latin, French and German, but ig, in Greek, Latin, French and German, outcation is never complete till boy and girls are taught to be soll istaining. The old gentleman has found girl cha help at home that he is going to avail him elf of their industry and that in the Clarion of ite. The truth is, we are "poor folks," and jus to the best we can. If we are an editor we are trich enough to get along without girls.

Henry Grime, a negro, of Chattooga county, was tried on last Monday for beating R. G. Taylor white, last November, and sentenced to pay \$5 fine and cost (\$25.50), or to work eight months in the chaingang. That night, when Mr. Kellet carried his supper'to him, as he opened the door there stood Henry with a bar of iron, which he had jerked from the cage, drawn back, ready to strike. Mr. Kellett locked the door, ran down stairs, got his pistok and soon had Henry in the cage where he could make no more dem

The ordinary has ordered an election on the question of "whisky or no whisky" in Butts coun. ty, to be voted on the 11th day of February. The election in Floyd county will take place February 8d.

The ordinary of Butts county issued 31 marriage licenses in December. There is a man in Schley county, who refused

2,000 for 100 acres of land. The old reliable banking house of W. H. Head of Forsyth, has changed its name to W. H. Head. Son & Co. The members of the new firm are W. H Head, S. B. Head and R. P. Brooks. This new firm will continue to prosper, as the old rellable did, as the firm is thoroughly acquainted with all branches

of the banking business. Georgia takes oride in her sons in Florida. Col onel R. W. Davis, an old Bainbridge boy, has just been elected speaker of the Florida house of representatives, and Colonel Mabry, also a Georgian has been made attorney general of the same state.

Mr. Samuel Simpson, of Miller county, made twelve heavy bales of cotton, 300 bushels of corn and other crops in proportion with one plow last

year. The cotton was produced on fifteen acres of pine land. J. Y. Jones, of South Carolina, was in Tocco the other day, he has an eagle measuring six and a half feet from tip to tip. . The eagle had caught a geose and was frightened away from it's feast by the approach of some boys. The boys suspecting that it would return, made some kind of trap. The proud bird of the skies did return and now

languishes a captive. Mr. Ira C. Fuller, of Brookville, Pennsylvania. has been in Murray county for several days, for the purpose of prospecting among the gold and silver mines of this county.

Charley Hawkins of Americus, has a catash that was put in an open glass vessel over four months ago. Two-thirds of the water that was put in at the same time has evaporated and still the fish lives. How much longer he will live, and how long it will be before the remainder of the water disappears, is a problem that time alone

Lincolnton News: The stamp came off of a letter that was malled at this place the other day, and where the stamphad been were indited sor of the tenderest words known to the

English language. The ink and the mucilage would not cohere and hence the mishap. It is a question what the young man meant by writing so obscurely on the outside of the envelope, but love wild account for any action, no matter how peculiar. On Thursday Dr J. W. Suggs, assisted by Drs. Hannah and Jimmerson, performed the difficult operation of trachcatamy on a two year old child

of Mr. Wm. Brombeloe, in Thomaston. The operation was performed in order to remove a watermelon seed which had been in the child's throat three months, and when taken out was in a perfect state of preservation.

fect state of preservation.

Dalton Argus: Chairman Finley, of the ceretery committee, of the retiring city council, makes a report from which we get some interesting statistics, showing the light mortality of an unusually fatal year in Dalton. In the city cemetery there were 32 burials; seven died outside the county, and four others outside the city limits. Three died of consumption: two of paralysis; two of pneumonia; two consumption of bowels; two of inflammation of the bowels; two of typhoid fever; two of whooping cough and one of croup; three from accident, and the others from miscellaneous causes, from old age to teething. Three were over 80 years of age; seven over 60; twelve over 50; fifteen over 30; seventeen were under 30; twelve under 5, and three under 1 year of age. We also note that five of those underfive years of age were of foreign death. Dalton's population of 600 not rated above, and the average death rate is easily ascertained.

It is said that Colonel J. A. R. Hanks is an ap

It is said that Colonel J. A. R. Hanks is an ap plicant for the Dalton post office. The Central railroad company will commence

work on their artesian well at Smithville in a few days. Americus Recorder: Wednesday afternoon there

was a serious, if not fatal accident at McNeil's mili seven miles from this city. By some means the was serious, it not tatal accident at McNeil's mill seven miles from this city. By some means the engine exploded, throwing the fly-wheel against a youtg man named Jesse Weaver, breaking his leg just below the knee. Dr. Hinkle, who was called, states that the leg was literally wrenched off. An amputation was deemed necessary, which was performed by Dr. Hinkle. The wound is not considered necessarily fatal.

An Old Carriage

From the Ferry, Ga., Journal. From the Perry, Ga., Journal.

We saw in Perry Tuesday an old carriage that was bought about forty years ago by Judge John D. Wynn from a dealer in Macon by the name of Babcock. It has been driven to Perry and through the adjacent country for 35 years, and has been repaired only once since the war. The axles have never been worked on, and it runs well now. Henry Wynn, colored, drove this carriage thirty-five years ago, and he drives it now. years ago, and he drives it now.

CUTHBERT'S BOOM

The First Ten Miles of the New Railroad Started Off. CUTHBERT, Ga., January 18 - [Special.]-This city

s on the eve of an era of prosperity never enjoyed before in its history. The flood tide has already set in, and there is every prospect that it will soon rise high. The first ten miles of the new railroad has been surveyed and staked off for a broad gauge track and is now ready for the work of grading Negotiations are now being made whereby several hundred convicts will at an early day be placed on the road and the work pushed forward to tion as rapidly as possible. Convicts will be employed not only on the first division of the road, from Cuthbert to Chattahoochee, but also on the road from this place to Columbus. This will obviate the necessity of employing hands along the route, whereby farming operations would be greatly interrupted by the demor alization of labor. Another befield to be derived from the use of convicts is evident. At night there will be no marauding over the neighborhood in quest of plunder. These workmen will be enclosed in a secure palisade, which will be well guarded when the shadows grow long.

It is confidently believed that the indefatigable president, Colonel Crawford, under whose supervision the work is being prosecuted, will have trains running into Cuthbert by next summer. Practical effect of the prospect of this new road is already being felt in our community. Every dwelling in the place is occupied but one, and that is engaged. Many who would like to secure homes in Cuthbert are unable to do so for the lack of accommodation. from Cuthbert to Chattahoochee, but also on the

Sudden Death in Gainesville, GAINESVILLE, GA , January 18 .- [Special.]-Mrs Mary Persons, a milliner, who has been residing

here for about twelve years, was stricken wit paralysis yesterday morning at 5 o'clock and dled in the evening at 2. She was about 50 years of age, and her general health has been very good until quite recently. She leaves several married daugh-ters who reside in different states, but an account of her sudden and unexpected attack, were not with her during her last moments.

Foreign Items from Savannah. SAVANNAH, GA., January 18.—[Special.]—Savaunah so far has raised \$468.60 for the relief of the Sranish sufferers by the late earthquake.

The Germans of this city have a meeting Tuesday to arrange for the reception of Carl Schurz.

STATE SPECIALS CONDENSED. The contest for the office of ordinary of Sumter

county is still being discussed.

The stock of goods of Mayo Bros., of Americus, who assigned a few days ago to S. Y. Blalock, for benefit of creditors, has been sold. The difficulties in the business of Wynn & Wood, of Americus, have been settled to the satisfaction of all contestants.

Sheriff-elect P. H. Cobb, of Sumter county, took the oath of office Saturday. FORSYTH'S BONDED DEBT.

A Record of Which the Town May Well be

From the Monroe, Ga., Advertiser, "The bonded debt of Forsyth, with interest

amounts to \$7.220 " amounts to \$7,220"

The above paragraph is going the rounds of the Georgia press. It is a correct statement, originating from the recently published financial exhibit, but it does not tell the whole story; and in order that the facts may be known, we allude to the matter again.

The bounded debt of Forsyth was created to The bonded debt of Forsyth was created to The bonded debt of Forsyth was created to help her educational institutions. In this respect, our town has a record unparalleled for liberality. No town in Georgia, of anything like the same population, has contributed as much money as Forsyth for the cause of education, At one time, the city issued \$31,000 worth of bonds for the two institutions. Monree formula colleges scales tions, Monroe female college and Hilliard institute. Some of these bonds were bought back by the city at a discount, so that, it is estimated, the city did not pay out in each more than \$25,000. Both institutions were burned, and thus the expenditure of more money was made necessary. Another house and lot were bought for Hilliard institute, and a new building was erected for the college. On these two an ex-penditure of about \$15,000 has been made, in

addition to insurance received; so that Forsyth has paid out about \$40,000 for her cchools.
The bonded debt has been gradually reduced until there remains unpaid only the sum of \$7,220, including interest. We chal-lenge the state to show another town of the In this respect Forsyth justly takes the lead, and it is with commendable pride that her citizens regard her record. We have to-day schools that are the peers of any; they are in the hands of competent managers, and the interests of the pupils entrusted to them, will be most carefully looked after. The one thing to be done, is for all our people to stand up to the schools, with harmonious, united support. This is the first step, and the best way to ensure patronage from abroad. Whatever else we may differ about there should be no differ ences among us in regard to supporting the schools. For syth's past record in this respect is brilliant. It can be made still more so, by a zealous, unswerving support of the school in the present and future.

Strange Pets.

From the Rome, Ga., Courier. Mayor King has three pretty pet rats at the express office. They arrived by express the other day, and are as white as snow. They are larger than the ordinary rat, against which the white pets seem to harbor a deadly hate. For as soon as they were turned lobse in the office they incurred an energetic expression. office they inaugurated an energetic campaign against the black and tan long-tailed varments with which the express office is infested. It was war to the death, and the ordinary rats marched out of the establishment by battal-ions, with the white ones in hit pursuit. Mayor King says that his white pets are better than a dozen cats for getting rid of rats. They are as gentle as dogs, and allow you to pat them on the back and feed them.

Subdues Inflammation Controls all Hemorrhages, INVALUABLE FOR BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHOEA, CHAF.

INGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, SORE EYES, SORE FEET, etc., etc.

THE WONDER OF HEALING. For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itch-ing, it is the greatest known remedy. For Hurns, Scalds, Wounds, Ernises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvellous manner.

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It is the Ladica' Friend.—All female complaints yield to its wondrous power. For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, its action upon these is most remark-

Toothache, Facenche, Bites of In-sects, Sore Feet, are certainly cured by POND'S EXTRACT. SECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS? USED IN HOSPITALS?

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Tolet Crash. 1.00 | Catarrh Cure. 75
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Ointment 50 | Medicate | Paper 25
Family Syringe, \$1.00.
Orders amounting to \$5 worth sent expressives on receipt of money or P. O. order.

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This medicine, combining Iron with pure and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the
Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to
Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or
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the appetite, affis the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of
Energy, &c., it has no equal. ry. &c., it has no equal Ar The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

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Pulmonary Complaints If taken in their Early Stages, and Relieve, if not

ABSOLUTELY CURE the Most Obstinate and Supposed Hopeless Cases.

Try a Bottle and be Convinced. We are the only concern in the United States who are bettliftg and selling to the medical profession and drug trade an absolutely pure Barley Malt Whisky, one that is free from fusit oil, and that is not only found on the sideboards of the best families in the country, but in the dispensing room, for use in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and as a stimulant for tired and nursing mothers, and which in smoothness of taste, roundness and delicacy of flavor, making it alike acceptable to all ages and to the most delicate stomachs. In Typhoid fever, Dysentary, Diarrheza and all low fe mas of disease it is the favorite with the profession, who know its merits, fluding it invaluable as a stimulant and tonic. We have not the space to speak individually of the large number of professional gentlemen who have examined this whishy, but simply say that in May last we distributed 1,500 scaled bottles to a like number of the representative physicians throughout the country for analysis and examination, and not one of that number found a trace of fusil oil or any adulteration whatever. Dr. Arendt the great German chemist, in a letter to us, states: "I find it absolutely pure and free from fusil oil, and for that reason cordially recommend it to the medical profession."

that reason cordainy recommend it to the medical profession."

Many of the leading physicians of the United States not only recommend it to the profession at large, but refuse to use any other stimulant in their practice. For the consumptive and those afflicted with hemorrhages it is an invaluable tenic, supplying the system with more carbon than disease can exhaust, the invalid gaining in strength from the date of its use. It is for sale by druggists and fine-grocery houses generally, and by

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MRS. LULU BARRICK VS. B. F. BARRICK-M. R. LULU BARRICK VS. B. F. BARRICK—
Action for divorce, Fulton superior court,
Spring term, 1881.—It appearing to the court that
the defendant, B. F. Barrick, is a non-resident of
this state, and was at the time this libel was filed,
it is ordered by the court that he be served in said
cause by the publication of this order in The
Atlanta Constitution, a public gazette published
in this county, once a month for four months.
This Lecember 4. 1884.

W. R. HAMMOND, J. S. C. A. C.
HOKE & BUET N SMITH. Plaintiff's Attorneys.
A true extract from the minutes of Fulton superior court, December 4th, 1884.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
dec 5 Jan 5, feb 5, mar 5.

MEAN'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS. 76 North Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia INSTRUCTION THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL.
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Kingston ". Cartersville " Marietta "
Smyrna " The railread tickets include the ticket to Dr. Hawthorne's lecture, which will be given upon-purchasing the railread ticket at the respective stations mentioned above.

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"There used Johann Hoffs feening the last" cases in the interest man and Extract during the last" cases in the interest of the wear and debifitated, except the wear and debifitated, except the last of the wear and debifitated of the wear and the w W. O. STULYAN, A.H., M.D., Phile. I have brought suit against Meser.
Turant & Co. for bottling and sellturg another preparation upon the
reput iten of my Genuine Mais Entract, 50s 'finch I have received \$5'
Medals from Exhibitions, Medical
Societies, etc. etc.

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A SOUTHERN HOME IN A NORTHERN CITY A RS. E. H. MAGILL, FORMERLY OF SAVAN-At nah, Ga., has opened a commodious house with home comforts at 106 East 22d street, New York city, for the accommodation of families visiting the north. Sight lines of ears run within a block of the house. References: Mrs. Georgia McIntosh, Dr. J. C. Le Hardy, E. J. Thomas, Esq. Savannah, Gs.; Mrs. William Curtis, Prov stree Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. R. H. MAGILL.



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TALMAGE'S SER

THE ANNIVERSARY OF

t.n.enial from a Number of Disting
-His Section Yesterday-Subjection Glass of the Go

BROOKLYN, January 18.-[Spe

days ago Dr. Talmage received,

third birthday, a testimonial

Brooklyn Magazine containing

dred congratulatory lettiers from

people, such as Secretary Frelin

the department of state; Dr.

York; Dr. Storrs, Henry Ward

G. Whittier, Generals Hanco

Sherman, Senators Sherman

Lord Butler, of Dublin; Mar

Tupper, Emma Abbott and oth mage has asked the press to con-

thanks for their kindness.

says in his letter; "Arriving at

the first literature that met myeye large bookstore in Auckland was sermons, a penny each. Even most land, Australia, the South other leading papers of the colo of salvation as delivered in the E ernacle, John K. Potter the writes: "No one else can seno audience like him the magnetic penetrates the heart-like 1 reaches with every sentence the telligence, heart and conscience appreciate the more boundless mage commands in his own graion, I cannot refrain from th mastery he would have over cou-if it had happened to him to bel An English correspondent in the tion says: "Seven papers in Lon duce Dr. Talmage's sermous through these alone does he ence of more than 800,000 these papers alone having of over 220,000. In |

or four papers publish his sern and in Ireland, throughout whi is universally beloved and re larger number of periodicals courses to their readers. It is regular readers in all the Bri such as British Guiana, Nev Australia. At all the booksto. Liverpool and the large cities of his sermons are always for sale purchasers, one publisher in ing me that he sold more than Dr. Talmage's bound sermons Ireland his sermous are read n than those of any living prejournals having the largest cir

every case those that give space ention of his discourses. The subject of Dr. Talmage's

was: "The Looking-Glass of the opening hymn was, "There is a fountain filled wi brawn from Immanuel's veil The text was: Exodus xxxviii: made the laver of brass and the, foot

brass, of the looking-gla the women assemblin often hear, said Dr. Talmage, at in John and the gospel in Luke pel in Matthew; but there is ju gospel of Moses and a gospel of a gospel of David. In other we certainly to be found in the Cid certainly to be found in the G in the New. When the Israe-ing through the wilderness th church with them. They can nacle. It was a pitched teat; beautiful. The frame work certainly to be found in the beautiful. The frame w forty eight boards of acc sockets of eilver. The cur were purple and scarlet a linen and were hung with The candlestick of that ta and branch and bowl of and orance and bowl of so figures of cherubin that stood of gold, and there were land snuffers of gold and tongs of gold; so that skepticism has Where did all that precious from? It is not my place to it

cious stones, it is only to tell cious stones, it is only to tell there.

I wish now more especially there that was built in the midicient tabernacle. It was a grabient tabernacle. It was a grabient tabernacle, and was in spouts and passed away. This laver or basin was made ing glasses of the women who the tabernacle, and who had u contribution to the furniture. glasses were not made of glass glasses were not made of glasses. The brass was of quality and polished until it the features of those who look this laver of looking glasses spectral did double work: it need the water in which the themselves, but it also on its themselves, but it also on its a surface, pointed out the spota the face which needed abluti Christian friends, as everythicient tabernacle was suggestiruth and for the most p symbolical of truth shall to of looking glasses spoken of in suggestive of the gospel, which our sins as in a mirror, and the away by divine ablution.

"Oh happy day, happy day When Jesus washed my there are some mirrors that tures and make you look bet

tures and make you look be Then there are other mirror features and make you look But I want to tell you that th the gospel shows a man j glance at the burnished showed them their need gospel shows the scullts ing. "All have sinned a glory of God." That is we, the sheep, have got another showing. "Fro in'us;" that is another calls these defects, imper ities, or erratic behavior "high living," but the gransgression, filth — that God hates. It was ju mirror that made Paul ery msn that I am, who shall the bedy of this death?" au cry.out: "Purge ime with be clean;" and that mac cry out: "Oh, my sins, not, talking about b not talking about and I do not need any Bi habits are wrong, that speaking are wrong. Bu sinful nature, the source as well as of all bad ac Paul calls their roll in the

Faul calls their roll in the mars. They are a regimen ing around every heart, ho my from which nothing but can deliver it.

Here for instance is ingrant been guilty of that sit us a glass of water we as But for the ten thousand revery day receiving from how little expression of gralaked, for hunger fed, to ahine and sound alcep an

## ND EXCURSION

TLANTA.

tern & Atlantic R. R.

DR. HAWTHORNE,

eat Orators, Ancient and Modern." n to Atlanta and return.

OHANN HOFF'S ALT EXTRACT W. O. STULI MAN, A.H., M.D., Phile.

one genuine whilout signature of Lohnan Hoff" a "Moritz Eisner," SEA MENDELSON Sole Agents for the

anta Female Institute LLEGE OF MUSIC.

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UILDERS' SPECIALTIES, Detroit, Mich.

## TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS FIFTY. THIRD BIRTHDAY.

Upon Which Occasion He Receives a Flattering Res-tucnial from a Number of Diatuguished Mon -His Sermon Yesterday-Subject, "The Locking Class of the Gospel."

BROOKLYN, January 18 .- [Special.]-A few days sgo Dr. Talmage received, on his fifty-third birthday, a testimonial through the Brooklyn Magazine containing over a hundred congratulatory letters from distinguished people, such as Secretary Frelinghuysen, from he department of state; Dr. Prime, of New York; Dr. Storrs, Henry Ward Beecher, John G. Whittier, Generals Hancock and W. T. Sherman, Senators Sherman and Colquitt, Lord Butler, of Dublin; Martin Farquhar Tupper, Emma Abbott and others. Dr. Talmage has asked the press to convey his hearty thanks for their kindness. Philip Phillips says in his letter; "Arriving at New Zealand, the first literature that met myeyesas I entered a large bookstore in Auckland was 'Dr. Talmage's sermons, a penny each.' Even in the nethermost land, Australia, the Southern Cross and other leading papers of the colonies are telling of salvation as delivered in the Brooklyn tabernscle. John K. Potter the great jurist, writes: "No one else can send through an audience like him the magnetic thrill which penetrates the heart-like lightning. He reaches with every sentence the popular intelligence, heart and conscience. Fully as I appreciate the more boundless field Dr. Talmage commands in his own grander profession, I cannot refrain from thinking what av mastery he would have over courts and juries, if it had bappened to him to belong to ours." An English correspondent in the same collection says: "Seven papers in London here produce Dr. Taimage's sermous each week, and through these alone does he obtain an audience of more than 800,000 readers, one of these papers alone having a circulation of over 220,000. In Scotland, three or four papers publish, his sermons regularly, and in Ireland, throughout which country he is universally beloved and respected, even a larger number of periodicals produce his discourses to their readers. It must also be remembered that these periodicals, while they circulate of course more extensively throughout Great Britain, they have thousands of regular readers in all the British provinces, such as British Ghiana, New Zealand and Australia. At all the bookstores in London, Liverpool and the large cities of Great Britain his sermons are always for sale, and find many purchasers, one publisher in London informing me that he sold more than 30,000 copies of Dr. Talmage's bound sermons annually. In Ireland his sermons are read more extensively

every case those that give space to the publication of his discourses.' The subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon to-day was: "The Looking-Glass of the Gospel." The

than those of any living preacher, and the

journals having the largest circulation are in

"There is a fountain filled with blood brawn from immanuel's veins." The text was: Exodus xxxviii; 8. "And he

made the laver of brass and the foot of it of brass, of the looking-glasses of the women assembling." We often hear, said Dr. Talmage, about the gospel in John and the gospel in Luke and the gospel in Matthew; but there is just as surely a gospel of Moses and a gospel of Jeremiah and a gospel of David. In other words Carist is as certainly to be found in the Old Testament as in the New When the learning in the New When certainly to be feund in the Qid Testament as in the New. When the Israelilias were marching through the wilderness they carried their church with them. They called it the tabernacle. It was a pitched tent; very costly, very beentiful. The frame work was made of forty eight boards of accacia wood set in Schelter aller. The curtains of the place sockets of eliver. The curtains of the place were purple and scarlet and blue and fine liner and were hung with most artistic loops. The candlestick of that tabernacle had shaft f cherubim that stood there had wings and there were lamps of gold and of gold and tongs of gold and rings of gold; to that skepticism has sometimes asked; Where did all that precious material come from? It is not my place to furnish the pre-cious stones, it is only to tell that they were there.

there.

I wish now more especially to speak of the laver that was built in the midst of that ancient tabernacle. It was a great basin from which the priests washed their hands and feet. The water came down from the basin in spouts and passed away after cleansing. This laver or basin was made out of the looking glasses of the women who had frequented the talernacle, and who had made these their contribution to the furniture. These looking glasses were not made of glass, but they were brizen. The brass was of a very superior quality and polished until it reflected easily the features of those who looked into it. So that quality and polished until it reflected easily the features of those who looked into it. So that this laver of looking glasses spoken of in my text did double work: it not only furnished the water in which the priests washed themselves, but it also on its shining polished surface; pointed out the spots of pollution on the face which needed ablution. Now, my Christian friends, as everything in that ancient tabernacle was suggestive of religious truth and for the most part positively symbolical of truth shall take that laver of looking glasses spoken of in the text as all suggestive of the gospel, which first shows us our sins as in a mirror, and then washes them away by divine ablution.

"Oh happy day, happy day,
When Jesus washed my sins away!"
I have to say that this is the only looking-class in which a man can see himself as he is. There are some mirrors that flatter the features and make you look better than you are. Then there are other mirrors that distort your

Then there are other mirrors that distort your features and make you look worse than you are. But I want to tell you that this looking-glass of But I want to tell you that this looking-glass of the gospel shows a man justas he is. When the priests entered the ancient tabernacle one glance at the burnished side of this laver showed them their need of cleansing; so this gospel shows the scul its need of divine wasning. "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God." That is one showing. "All we, tike sheep, have gone astray;" that is another showing. "From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot there is no health in us." that is another showing. The world shother showing. "From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot there is no health in us;" that is another showing. The world calls these defects, imperfections, or eccentricities, or erratic behavior, or "wild oats," or "high living," but the gospel calls them sin, trensgression, filth—the abominable thing that God hates. It was just one glance at that mirror that made Paul cry out: "Oh, wretched, man that I am, who shall deliver me from the bedy of this death?" and that made David cry out: "Purpe me with hyssop and I shall be clean;" and that made Martin Luther cry out: "Oh, my sins, my sins!" I am not talking about bad habits. You and I do not need any Bible to tell us that bad habits are wrong, that blasphemy and evil speaking are wrong. But I am talking of a sinful nature, the source of all bad thoughts as well as of all bad actions. The Apostle Faul calls their roll in the first chapter of Romans. They are a regiment of death encamping around every heart, holding it in a tyranny from which nothing but the grace of God can deliver it.

Here for instance is ingratitude. Who has not been guilty of that sin? If a man hand us a glass of water we say; "Thank you."
But for the ten thousand mercies that we are every day receiving from the hand of God, how little expression of gratiude—for this alaked, for hunger fed, for shelter and sunahine and sound alcep and clothes to wear—

how little thanks! I suppose there are men fifty years of age who have never yet been down on their knees in thanksgiving to God for His goodness. Besides that ingratitude of our hearts there is pride—who has not felt it? pride that will not submit to God, that wants its own way—a nature that prefers wreng sometimes instead of right; that prefers to wallow instead of to rise up. I do not care what you call that. I am not going to quarrel with any theologian or any man who makes pretensions to theology. I do not care whether you call it "total depravity," or something else. I simply make the announcement of God's word, affirmed and confirmed by the experience of hundreds of people in this house. The insgination of the heart of man is evil from youth. "There is none that doeth good; no, not one." We have a bad nature. We were born with it; we got it from our parents; no, not one." We have a bad nature. We were born with it; we got it from our parents; they got it from their parents. Our thoughts are wrong; our action is wrong; our whole life is obnexious to God before conversion. And after conversion not one good thing in us but that which the grace of God has planted and lostered. "Well," you say, "I can't believe that to be so." Ah! my dear brother, that is because you have never looked into this laver of looking glasses.

If you could catch a glimpse of your natural heart before God, you would cry out in amazement and alarm. The very first thing this gospel does is to cut down our pride and self-sufficiency. If a man does not feel his lost and ruined condition before God, he does not want any gospel; I think the reason there are so few conversions in this day in because any gospel; I think the reason there are so few conversions in this day is, because the tendency of the preaching is to make men believe that they are pretty good anyhow—quite elever, only wanting a little fitting up—a few touches of divine grace and then they will be all right; instead of proclaiming the broad, deep truth that Payson, and Baxter, and Whitfield thundered to a race trembling on the verge of infinite and eternal disaster. "Now," says some one, "can this really be true? Have we all gone astray? Is there no good in us?" In Hampton Court I saw a room where the four walls were covered with looking-glasses and it made no difference which way you looked you saw yourself. And so it is in this gospel of Christ. If you once step within its full precipings you will find your whole deep the t. If you once step within its full precincts you will find your whole character reflected, every feature of moral deformity, every spot of moral taint. If I understand the word of God its first announcement is that we are lost. I care not, ny brother, how magnificently you may have been born, or what may have been your heritage or ancestry, you are lost by reason of sin. "eut," you say, "what is when he can't get rid of them?" None! What was the use of that burnished surface to this layer of looking-glasses spoken of in the text, if it only showed the spots on the coun-terance and the need of washing, and there was nothing to wash with? Glory be to Ged, I find that this laver of looking-glasses was filled with fresh water evry morning and the priest no sconer looked n its burnished side and saw his need of leausing than he washed and was clean glorious type of the gospel of my Lord Jeaus, that first shows a man his sin and then wash-

es it all away.

I want you to notice that this laver in which
the priest washed—the laver of looking glasses—was filled with fresh water every morning. The servants of the tabernacle brought the water in buckets and poured it into this laver. So it is with the gospel of Jesus Christ; it has a fresh salvation every day. It is not a stagnant pool filled with accumulated corruptions. It is living water which is brought from the eternal rock to wash away the sins of yesterday—of one moment ago, "Oh," says some one, "I was a Christian twenty years ago!" That does not mean any That does not mean any-thing to me. What are you now? We are not talking, my brother, about pardon we are not talking, my brother, about pardon ten years ago, but about pardon now—a fresh salvation. Suppose a time of war should come and I could show the government that I—had been leval to it twelve years ago, would that excuse me from taking an oath of allegiance now. Suppose you ask me about my physical health and I should say I was well fitteen years ago—that does not say how I am now. The govern that does not say how I am now. The gospel of Jesus Christ comes and demands present allegiance, present fealty, present moral health; and yet, how many Christians there who seem to have no experience of present mercy and pardon! When I was on the sea and there came up a great storm, and officers and crew and passengers all thought we must go down, I began to taink of my life insurance, and whether, if I were taken away my family would be cared for taken away, my family would be cared for; and then I thought: Is the premium paid up? and I said yes. Then I felt comfortable. Yet and I said yes. Then I felt comfortable. Yet there are men who in religious matters are ten to me ten or twelve years ago? no; I go to the letter that was stamped the day before yeaterday in the post office and I find how he feels toward me. It is not in regard to old communications we had with Jesus Christ, it is communications we have now. Are we not in sympathy with Him to-day, and is He not in sympathy with us? Do not spend so much of your time in hunting in the wardrobe for the old worn out shoes of Christian profession. Come now and take the glittering robe of Christ's righteousness from the Savior's hand. You say you were plunged in the fountain of the Savier's mercy a quarter of a century ago. That is nothing to me. I tell you to wash now in this laver of looking-glasses and have your

I notice also in regard to this layer of look-ing-glass spoken of in the text, that the priests always washed both hands and feet. ing glass spoken of in the text, that the priests always washed both hands and feet. The water came down in spouts so that, without leaving any filth in the basin, the priests washed both hands and feet. So the go-pel of Jesus Christ must touch the very extremilies of our moral nature. A man cannot fence off a small part of his soul and say: "Now this is to be a garden in which I will have all the fruit and slavers of Circling. As to be a garden in which I will have all the fruits and flowers of Christian character, while outside it shall be the devil's commons." No, no; it will be all garden or none. I semetimes hear people say: "He is a very goed man, except in po ities." Then he is not a good man. A religion that will not take a man'through an autumn election will not be worth anything to him in June, July and August. They say he is a weekl sort of a and August. They say he is a useful sort of a man, bot he over reaches in bargain I deny the statement. If he is a Christian anywhere he will be one in his business. It is very easy to be good in the prayer meet-ing with surroundings kindly and blessed, but not so easy to be a Christian behind the counter when by one skillful twitch of the goods you can hide a flaw in the silk so that the customer cannot see it. It is very easy to the customer cannot see it. It is very easy to be a Christian with a psalm-book in your hand and a Bible in your lap, but not so easy when you can go into a shop and falsely tell the merchant you can get those goods at a chesper rate in another store so that he will sell them to you cheaper than he can afford to sell them. The fact is, the religion of Christ is all pervasive. If you rent a house you expectfull possession of it. You say: "Where are the keys to those rooms? If I pay for this whole house I want possession of those rooms." And the grace of God when it comes to a soul, takes full possession of a man or goes away and takes no possession. It will ransack every room in the heart, every room in the life, from cellar to attic, touching the very extremities of his nature. The priests washed hands and feet.

I remark, further, that this layer of looking-

sins; but if they be glaring red like crimson, then they shall be as snow. Now, my brother, I do not state this to put a premium upon great iniquity. I merely say this to encourage that man in this house who feels he is se far gone from God that there is no mercy for him. I want to tell him there is a good chance. Why, Paul was a murderer; he assisted at the execution of Stephen; and yet Paul was sayed.

Want to tell him there is a good chance. Why, Paul was a murderer; he assisted at the execution of Stephen; and yet Paul was saved. The dying thief did everything bad. The dying thief was saved. It is a vast laver. Go and tell everybody to come and wash in it. Let them come up from the penitentiaries and wash away their crimes. Let them come up from the alms-houses and wash away their poverty. Let them come up from their graves and wash away their death. If there be any one so worn out in sin that he cannot get up to the laver, you will take hold of his head and put your arms around him, and I will take hold of his feet, and we will plunge him in this glorious Bethesde, the vast laver of God's mercy and salvation. In Solomon's temple there were ten lavers, and one molten sea this great reservoir in the midst of the temple filled with water—these lavers and this molten sea adorned with figues of palm-branch and oxen and lions and cherubim. This fountain of God's mercy is a vaster molten sea than that. It is adorned not with palm-branches, but with the wood of the cross; not with cherubim, but with the wings of the holy ghost; and around its great vim all the zero. branches, but with the wood of the cross; not with cherubim, but with the wings of the holy ghost; and around its great rim all the race may come and wash in the molten sea. I was reading of Alexander the Great, who when he was very thirsty, and standing at the head of his army, had brought to him a cup of water. He looked off upon his host and said: "I cannot drink this, my men are all thirsty:" and he dashed it to the ground. Blessed he God! There is enough water for all the host—enough for captains and host. "Whosoever will may come and take of the water of life freely"—a laver broad as the earth, high as the Heavens and deep as hell.

But I notice also in regard to this laver of looking-glasses spoken of in the text that the washing in it was imperative and not optional. When the priests come into the tabernacle—you will find this in the 30th chapter of Exodus. God tells them that they must wash into the taber that the the the text is the taber that the the priests come into the tabernacle—you will find this in the 30th chapter of Exodus. God tells them that they must

of Exodus. God tells them that they must wash in that layer or die. The priests might have said: "Can't I wash elsewhere?" I wash-ed in the layer at home and now you want me cd in the laver at home and now you want me to wash here. "No matter whether or not you have washed before," God says, "wash in this laver or die," "But" says the priest, "there is water just as clean as this—why won't that do?" "Wash here" says God, "or die." So it is with the gospel of Christ—it is imperative. There is only this laternative; keep our sins and perish or wash them away and live. "But" says some one, "Why could not God have made more ways to heaven than one?" I do not know but he could have made half dozen. I know he made but one. You say: "Why not have a long line of boats running from nere to heaven?" I cannot say but I simply know that there is only one boat. You say: "Are there lot trees as lexuriant as that on Calvary—more luxuriant for that had neither buds nor blossoms; it was stripped and yary-more luxuriant for that had neither buds nor blossoms; it was stripped and barked?" Yes, yes; there have been taller trees than that and more luxuriant; but the only path to heaven is under that one tree. Instead of quarrelling because there are not more ways, let us be thankful to God there is

more ways, let us be thankful to God there is one—one name given unto men whereby we can be saved—one laver in which all the world may wash. So you see what a radiant gospel this is I preach. I do not know how a man can stand stoidly and present it, for it is such an exhilarant gospel. It s not a mere whim or caprice; it is life or death; it is heaven or hell. You come before your child and you have a present in your-hand, you put your hands behind your back and say: "Which hand will you take?" In one hand there is a treasure, in the other there is not. The child blindly chooses. But God, our Father, does not do that way with us. He spreads out both bands and says: "Now, this shall be very

not do that way with us. He spreads out both hands and says: 'Now, this shall be very plain. In that hand are pardon and peace and life and the treasures of heaven; in that hand are punishment and sorrow and woe. Choose, choose for yourselves!" "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned".\*

O, my dear friends, I wish I could this moment coay you to heavent, this govern. If you c, my dear friends, I wish I could this moment coak you to facept this gospel. If you could just take one look in this laver of looking-glasses spoken of in the text you would begin now spiritual ablution. You will not feel insulted, will you, when I tell you that you are a lost soul without pardon? Christ offers all the generosity of his nature to you tready. The love of Christ days not toward. to-day. The leve of Christ-I dare not toward the close of my sermon begin to tell about it.
The love of Christ! Do not talk to me about a
mountain, it is higher than that. Do not talk to me about a sea, it is deeper than that.

An artist, in his dreams, saw such a sph
dream of the transfiguration of Christ-th awoke and seized his pencil and said: "Let me paint this and die." Oh, I have seen the glories of Christ! I have be-held something of the beauty of that great sacrifice on Calvary, and I have

that great sacrinee on Calvary, and I have sometimes felt I would be willing to give anything it I might just sketch before you the wonders of that sacrifice. I would like to do it while I live, and would like to do it when I die. "Let me paint this and die." He comes along weary and worn, his face wet with tears, his brow crimson with blood, and he lies down or Calvary for you. No I mistake. Nothing on Calvary for you. No, I mistake. Nothing was as comfortable as that. A stone on Calvary would have made a soft pillow for the dying head of Christ. Nothing so comfortable as that. He does not lie down to die; hestands up to die; his spiked hands outstretched as if to embrace a world. Oh, what a hard end for these feet that have traveled all over Judea on these feet that have traveled all over Judea on ministries of mercy. What a hard end for these bands that have wiped away tears and bound up broken hearts. Very hard. O, dying Lamb of God! And yet there are those here now who do not love thee. They say: "What is all that to me? What if He does weep and groan and die, I don't want Him." Lord Jesus Christ, they will not help thee down from the cross! The soldiers will come and they will tear thee down from the cross, and put their arms around thee, and lower thee into the tomb. But they will not help. They see nothing to move them. O dying Christ! Turn on them thine eyes of affection now, and see if they will not

them. O dying Christ! Turn on them thine eyes of affection now, and see if they will not change their minds.

And that is all for you! Oh, cannot you not love him? Come around this laver, old and young. It is so burnished you can see your sins, and se deep you can wash them all away. O mourner, here bathe your bruised soul; and sick one, here cool your hot temples. out; and sick one, here cool your not tempte on this laver! Peace! Do not cry any more, dear soul! Pardon for all thy sins, comfort for all thy afflictions. The black cloud that hung thundering over Sinai has Hoated above Calvary and burst into the shower or a Saviour's tears.

Saviour's tears.

I saw in Kensington garden, London, a picture of Watorloo a good while after the battle had passed and the grass had grown all over the field. There was a dismounted cannon and a lamb had come up from the pasture and lay sleeping in the mouth of that cannon. So the artist had represented it—a most suggestive thing. Then I thought how the war between God and the soul had ended; and instead of the announcement: "The wages of sin is death," there came the words; "My peace I give unto thee." And amid the batteries of the law that had once quaked with the fiery bail of death, I beheld the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world. taketh away the sins of the world.

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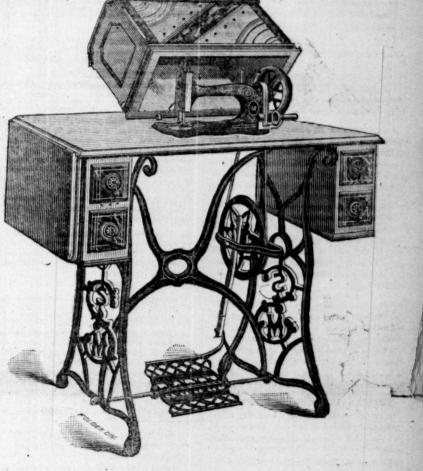
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ATLANTA, JANUARY 19, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states at 1 a. m .- Partly cloudy weather, and on coast light local rains; northeasterly winds; warmer weather.

Norwithstanding that but six more weeks are left to congress, not one of the fourteen appropriation bills is yet a law. The work on a majority of them is behind hand, and on some of them all the work vet remains to

THE democratic legislative caucus of Florida has unanimously renominated Hon. Wilkinson Call for the United States senate. Mr. Call's present term has shown him to be a man of prudence, and prudent senators is what the country wants at present.

STATE SENATOR MCKINNE, of the Florida legislature, is highly spoken of by the press of that state as a legislator who combines business sense with political sagacity. He is the author of much important state legislation; and is regarded as a rising man.

THE Blaines and the Frelinghuysens have declared a sort of social war, and next Thursday is set down for the battle of visiting cards. Thursday has been set aside as the reception day of the wife of the secretary of state. Mrs. Blaine has announced that it is her pleasure to receive on that day also, and thus the rivalry begins.

THE most criminal piece of carelessness de veloped in a long time is in connection with the burning of the Illinois insane asylum. As no appropriation had been made for water, there was not a drop to extinguish the flames. Hence there was nothing to do but to let the building burn, and in the fire a orges cumber of lives were lost.

## POLICE PROTECTION IN ATLANTA.

In calling attention the other day to the increasing number of burglaries in this city, THE CONSTITUTION took occasion to make some remarks in regard to the inefficiency of our police system. These remarks, we understand. were construed as a gentle attack on the police force itself, but it stands to reason that no such construction could have been placed upon them by any reflecting person. For it stands to reason that no matter how vigilant or how maichful our present force may be, it is a physical impossibility for two dozen patrolafford adequate protection to a tion of fifty thousand people. As a matter of fact, our police force is ri-

diculously small. It is efficient to the extent of its ability, and deserves credit for what it has accomplished in the face of great obsta cles. In this matter Atlanta is far behind other cities of the state. The police force of Savannah has never been less than ninety men during the last fifteen years, and that city, owing to the regularity with which it is laid out, is much more easily policed than Atlanta, even were other things equal We have never heard any complaint on the part of the people of Savannah that they were taxed too much for police protection. On the contrary, it is a tax which every citizen is anxious to pay, provided he is su e that he will receive a substantial return for his money. THE CON-STITUTION would be glad to see our police system made as efficient as that of Savannah, and we believe the property-owners of the city would be glad to contribute a sum suffi cient for that purpose.

But no matter what objections are raised. our police system must be made more efficient than it now is. It is not a problem in economy, as some seem to think, but an absolute necessity. Haggling will not help the matter. The town cannot be turned over to the thugs and thieves and burglars simply because council has concluded to spend money in other directions.

The condition of affairs must be remedied

and that promptly, and the proper remedy is to increase the police force, with the understanding that it is to be still further increased from time to time until its efficiency shall bear some proper relation to the importance of the interests involved. This is the first and most important matter for the new city council to act on. It is not a question, but a necessity. The taxpayers of Atlanta are willing to pay for adequate police protection; but the police force as it is organized to-day is as powerless to afford that protection as a force of one hundred men would be to protect New York city. The thugs, and thieves, and burglars have come to appreciate this fact, and during the past few months have made the most of the situation. There are a great many robberies and

burglaries occurring in this city that are never reported. Knowledge of some of them comes to our reporters when the incidents are out of date as matters of news. Others they never hear of at all.

We may talk about the progress and im-

provement of Atlanta, and pride ourselves on our growth and prosperity, and dream dreams of the future, but there can be no material progress while our police system is in its present crippled condition. It may be said facts of this nature should not be paraded, but it is better to parade them and to demand that they be remedied than to allow the property-if not the lives-of

nch active co-operation on the part of her best "zens, Detroit ought to be able to solve the citizens to be sacrificed to notions of begging problem.

THE CRIME OF TRAIN WRECKING. Train robbers occasionally create a sensa tion throughout the land, but they are comparatively harmless by the side of the train wreckers.

It is almost impossible to glance over a daily newspaper without reading of obstructions placed upon the track, or switches maliciously opened. Frequently property is destroyed, and sometimes innocent employes and passengers lose their lives or are badly injured. The prevalence of this crime threatens the entire traveling public. It is a constant menace to the great body of our people.

Speaking of several recent train-wrecking disasters, the Railway Age very sensibly urges the various state legislatures to take the matter under consideration with a view to the prevention and punishment of this horrible form of deliberate and perhaps wholesale murder. The fact that lynch law has been resorted to lately in such cases shows the necessity for prompt action. The penalty of hanging must be attached to the crime, and it must be enforced whether the wreckers are successful or not. The present winter has been signalized by an unusual number of train-wrecking outrages. In some instances the guilty parties were negroes, sometimes they were mere boys, and in one instance a woman was the offender, but the peculiar enormity of such wicked deviltry justifies

the infliction of the severest penalty known to the law, when the criminals are of sound mind and responsible age. The protection of the life, limb and property of those who travel for business or pleasure is one of the most imperative duties of government, and the state legislatures will find that it will tax all their ability and power to wrestle successfully with the prob-

It is a little singular that the most readable articles which the Boston Herald has published in a ong time should have made General Butler so

mad that he wants \$25,000 damages. Mr. Cable ought to be satisfied now. A system of colored photography has been invented.

It is said that the white population of Florida s increasing in a much greater proportion than its colored population. This is due to immigration from the north. The orange crop last year amount ed to about 1,000,000 boxes, and the average price received was about \$2 per box. One firm shipped 70,000 alligator skins last year. The cocoanut sponge and tobacco industries are booming. The acreage of cotton is rapidly decreasing. Within the past four years 1,050 miles of railroad have been built. These statistics picked up at random speak well for the land of flowers.

THERE will be no rest for us until THE CONSTITU TION has as large a circulation among the honest and decent republicans of Iowa as Clarkson's State Register. He is one of the biggest frauds in journalism. By refusing to correct an arrant lie about the south, he has made himself responsible for it.

THE Nation takes advantage of the hard times to run its pen through the weak spots in the first volume of Brother Blaine's so-called history.

A COUPLE of Mormon aposites who have just re-turned from a tour of inspection among the "saints" in Arizona report that many of the brethren have fallen back into their old vices of using tea, coffee, tobacco, besides becoming addicted to profanity. The filthy habit of smoking eigar ettes is denounced by the anostles in very strong terms. If tea, coffee; tobacco and hard swearing will break up Mormonism the Gentiles have only to wait patiently. These factors of civilization will soon revolutionize the Mormon territories.

THE statement that there are a great many hand some women in Texas is no doubt true. Number of Georgians have emigrated to that state, taking their children with them.

SHOULD policemen be educated men? This ques tion is now being discussed by the New York pa pers, and both sides have their advocates. On the one hand it is urged that an educated policeman is generally able to discharge his duties without the exercise of brute force, and that he commands gested that a policeman's muscle is a matter o the greatest importance, and that when a man like John L. Sullivan has to be arrested no fine dudish work will fill the bill. Bull log courage and brute strength are required in such cases and are worth a bushel of college di

If the charge against St. John is to rest on the estimony of J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa, it may be dismissed at once, for Clarkson's testimony is worthless. Eli Perkins lied for fun, but Clarkson lies because he believes it to be his duty as a repub

LIFE, the satirical weekly of New York, advertises Watterson as the only original "marquis de Louisville." The only tault to be found with this

EDMUND YATES will probably have to go to jail for four months because his paper, the London World, libeled Lord Lonsdale. In this case the imprisonment will amount to little more than the nforced sojourn of the defendant in a hotel. With a suit of luxurious apartments, the freedom of the establishment, crowds of fashionable visitors every day, enjoyable little banquets, and all that sort of thing, Editor Yates will find his brief jail experience more like a joke than anything else. He will have telephonic communication with his office and will be practically on leck directing every movement of his journalistic craft. Perhaps he will improve the opportunity to degrade a man like Edmund Yates, any more than it will vindicate Lord Lonsdale

THE Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union, favors the appointment of a few colored men to office in the orthern states. It thinks that black postmasters n Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Fermont and Maine, would give the people some dea of what they have been so anxious to fasten permanently upon the south.

SMOKERS all over the world feel an interest in General Grant. If the general has cancer of the ongue, and if smoking is the cause of it "people want to know it. For forty years General Grant has been a smoker. He has smoked as many as fifteen strong eigars a day for years. Physicians who favor smoking say that the Cubans, Spaniards and some other nationalities smoke more than ali other people, and yet cancer is no more prevalent among them than among the non-smokers. It is admitted, however, that while cancer is not caused by tobacco it irritates the tongue and produces a esion which may be taken for true cancer where a predisposition to the disease exists,

WHAT the country wants is an American play-1 play that brings out the beautiful features and characteristics of New York society. Give the ostlers and coachmen a chance.

THE remark of The Sun's office cat that Mr. Cleveland's administration would either be a fail-ure or a success, is going the rounds. In this matter the cat seems to have hit the nail on the head,

A DETROIT clergyman, while engaged in writing

only 30. Marriages are not only more infrequent the agricultural districts, but they occur late a sermon on charity, was annoyed by a poor widow who begged assistance for herself and four little children. Giving her into custody as a vagrant, he resumed his work and finished his eloquent discourse, which he subsequently delivered to large and appreciative congregation. The widow was not present, as she had been locked up for sixty days and set to work breaking stones. With

THE city council has an opportunity to begin business by a stroke of real economy. Let it vote unanimously to increase and strengthen our po-

GENERAL SHERMAN'S friends have so much con fidence in his veracity that they refuse to believe his admission in an official report that he was guilty of a willful and deliberate falsehood in charging General Wade Hampton with burning Columbia, in order to shake the faith of his people

THE dog craze rages furiously in the large cities of the north and west, but one must go to England to find it at its height. The present dog show at the London Crystal palace is said to be the best ever known in sporting circles. There are 1623 entries, beginning at bloodhounds, mastiffs, St. Bernards, many valued at as much as \$5, 000, and one at the almost incredible price of \$50,000, and ending with Lady Brassey's ter small pugs. Lady Goffard's four beautiful Ma tese, and her toy terrier Dot, are in company with the toy terrier Glandstone, each small enough to go into the conscience of a tory usurer. There i only one American exhibitor, Mr. W. Wade, of Hulton, Pa., who shows the mastiff puppy Amer ican Girl, valued at \$2,500. The society people in town, admixed with East End breeders, who carry Bill Sykes looks, aisles, trythronging the bench ing to talk amid deep bays, shrill barks and the basso profundo of the dumpy-legged, elephant eared basset hounds. Groups cluster around the collies, the 160 pound Danes, a toy terrier by Bis marck, out of Elmar, priced at \$100,000; around Lady Gifford's four Maltese, looking like round balls of floss silk, each seated on a velvet cushion with their names in gold, and carefully covered with pink flannel; around Lady Lonsdale's Chow Chow, with its long, bristling hair, dark brown and yellow, with constant pricked ears and bad temper, and around an affectionate eyed sheep dog named Border Prince. Several clergymer were exhibitors, and one judge was a reverend courg magnate from Oxford: so that the judge for Lord Lonsdale's pets in the afternoon were as potent in their way as Mr. Yates' judges on the bench of the royal court were in the morning.

As we have before remarked, genuine civil service reform can only proceed on a democratic basis. Clean out the rascals, put honest men in their places, and then the new administration will know where it stands.

HALSTEAD has an opportunity to make himself famous. He should hire Clarkson, of Iowa, to write his first page leaders. Clarkson places truth and democracy in the same category. He cares as ittle about one as he does the other.

MAHONE's republicanism seems to have struck

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL GRANT, since his illness, has taken a more serious turn, smokes but three cigars a

FRANCIS MURPHY is wanted by Pittsburgers for an all-the year-round temperance worker in WILLIAM ASTOR, of New York, is on a visit

o'his son, Hon. W. W. Astor, United States minister to Italy. JOHN EDWARDS, who began to set type on the Portland Advertiser in 1816, claims to be the oldest

printer in New England. MISS CONSTANCE EDGAR, the daughter of Madame Bonaparte, who is about to become a religiouse, is a great-granddaughter of Daniel

LORD LYTTON, at the time of the declaration of Oucen Victoria as empress of India and the triking of the splendid medal honoring that event, impudently bought one, altered the in-scription to "Victoria, empress of the Arena," and sent it, richly set, to an equestrienne.

THE prince of Wales's eldest son, whose majority has just been celebrated, suffers from a that his correct title is Edward: that the prince of Wales will drop the name Albert at his corona-ion and reign as Edward VII; and his son, should be reach the throne, as King Edward VIII.

ONE good thing is said of Bismarck, which s that ladies are not afraid of him. Napoleon I made women cower: they knew that his Corsican oitefulness would disdain no means of retaliation for a slight or an injury. But ladies have often been maliciously epigrammatical, or downright saucy to the chainedlor, without having anything worse to fear from him than scowls and grumbles.

THE experience of Leonard Smith, of Cli on. Copp., presents a case of leaping first and oking afterward. He was so powerfully affected y a revival meeting that he threw his stock of tobacco, cigars and pipes into the river, vowing h would no longer aid the devil by selling the vistuff. The fine edge of his good resolution he since been taken off somewhat by the discover that the property belonged to his wife.

Among other advantages which King Tawbiao has derived from his residence in England is a certain facility in the use of parliamentary rhet oric. Thus, when on his arrival at Auckland New Zealand, some exclamations of surprise were excited by his declaration that in England the did not see a single drunkard, he immediately explained that what he meant was that "the drunkenness was slight in comparison with the sobriety which prevailed."

## IN GENERAL.

EXAMINATION has shown that a quantity of the Japan tea recently brought from Japan to his country is Japan willow leaves.

THE British army has now a field kitche the fire of which will go like that of a steam fir engine, and do its work while on the march. Russia makes annually 126,000,000 wooder

spoons for the Central Asia market. The common grades are made from birch and poplar, and the best qualities from boxwood. ROLLER skates were patented in 1861, but never became popular until a few years since

when the patent expired and the skate was put upon the market at a low price. ALBANY pops annually vast quantities of corn, the average being nine barrels of popped to one barrel of raw corn. The west and Europe are

he principal markets for the product. The January examinations at West Point academy are said to have been unusually severthis year. Two out of the second class, twelve of the third, and twenty-five of the fourth clas

failed to pass

London mail carriers now call at private esidences for parcels, the same as do express messengers in this country. A scarlet card is furnished by the postal authorities, which, when displayed in the window, insures a call from the post

RAISIN making was first attempted in Cal. ifornia nineteen years ago. The following year about 1,100 boxes were made, and the industry rapidly progressed. Ten years ago the crop amounted to about 40,000 boxes. This year the crop is estimated at 200,000 boxes. THE proportion of those who attend public

worship to the bulk of the population in the follewing four European cities is: Berlin 20,000, population 1,000,600; Hamburg 5,000, population 4,000,000; London 3,000,000, population 4,000,000; Glasgow 500,000, population 700,600. MEXICANS have a curious habit of present.

ing you with anything you happen to express a

fancy for, from the rings on their fingers to their don't mean you to formally take the gift. It is only their way of being polite to you. In the manufacturing towns and counties of Scotland the proportion of persons who marry in a given year is as high as 85 in every 10,000 of the population, while in the rural districts it is

A Sharp Boy. From the Philadelphia Telegraph. "How much for candy?" said a boy. "Six sticks for 5 cents, eh? Now, lem'me see; six sticks for ! cents, five for 4 cents, four for 3 cents, three for cents, two for 1 cent, and one for nothing, I'll take stick, mister." He got it, but the

till in a ) wilderment.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Horse Cars in London. Subscriber, Decatur, Ga.: How long have horse ears been in use in London?

About ten years. While they are regarded as an American innovation, they are rapidly pushing their way into almost every district, and in the uburban portions of large cities they divert a great deal of the third-class traffic from the railways in the United Kingdom it is estimated that ther are \$56,000,000 invested in horse and tram-ways, and that during 1884 the number of passengers earried was about 331,000,000. There are over 3,000 horses in use, and the mileage is over 750

## AN ERROR CORRECTED

And a Lying Sheet Placed Upon the Pil-

lory. PERRY, Iowa, January 14, 1885.—Editors Constitution: In my communication to THE CONSTITU TON of the first inst., speaking of the Clarkson Bros., of the Iowa State Register, during the war as not being the kind of men that took the musket and went to the front, but rather of the class that skulked at home and advised others to do the work that they should have at least attempted, I find that I am not justified in this statement.

Making it, as I did, under, a misapprehension of the facts in the remises. I find that these gentlemen were soldiers in the union army, and under no circumstances would I knowingly do any one who work the blue an injustice. I deem it, therefore, my duty to publicly correct this statement through the columns of THE CONSTITUTION.

The Daily Register of the 10th instant, commenting on the same, seems to be under the impression that every democrat was during the war-and since the war-were then, and are now-rebels; or if living in the north, northern copperheads evidently arriving at this conclusion only by cason of their being a democrat and of having supported Mr. Cleveland. The Register knows beyond the possibility of a doubt, that more than one-half of the ablest union generals were urnished by the democratic party; and many thousands of the very best union volunteer sol liers were then (and if living) are democrats now The Register has persistently, for the last twenty years, been telling the people that should the emocratic party succeed to power that the rebel soldiers would be given a pension, the rebel debt be paid, and the negroes returned to slavery not-withstanding the constitutional amendments to the contrary. The people will now have a fine opportunity of demonstrating the truth or falsity these statements. They will most certainly and out that the Register has been either ignorantly or willfully lyeing all this time. In the meantime the Register will continue to furnish its readers with such lies as that the rebel flag was raised over your state capitol when rejoicing over the election of Mr. Cleveland, the Elberton riot, the Dublin riot, and blood curdling lies telling how the negroes are now, and have been outragiously bulldozed and heated out of their right of suffrage. Never for a moment will it stop its infamous yling long enough to consider what party has had control of and administered the affairs of the government for almost a quarter of a century. Every argument of this kind is an argument of the most convincing nature that the republican party have forfeited its right to govern this country any longer, for proof of which I will refer the Register to the verdict rendered by the people on the fourth day of la November. Very respectfully

## Another Dirty Trick,

rom the Macon Telegraph and Messenger.
Advices from Washington indicate that Arthu s about to inflict upon Georgia a wrong and in ury that must be lasting and insufferable in it character.

Emory Speer is there working for the position of United States judge, and the probabilities are that he will be appointed. The Macon bar, with two exceptions, has united in a protest against this outrage. We have nothing to do with the tricks and deceptions by which Speer has hoodwinked his republican associates, but in behalf of the honest and respectable people of the state it is our duty to cry out against this wrong. He is morally unfit to hold any position of honor or power. Ut terly destitute of moral sense or respectability, h would sell justice and oppress all who were unfor tunate enough to fall within his power.

The senators who voted for his confirmation as district attorney, upon the ground that his defeat would only have put a worse man in the place, Emory Speer.

If the senators from Georgia fail to protect the people of the state in this matter, they will deerve and should receive the promptest and sever est condemnation. It has been quite plain to us that this result has been industriously worked up by the democratic and republican coalition which

as ruled Georgia politics for years past. When the Springer committee was raised to inestigate wrongs in the department of justice, though it embraced a Georgia member, its acts ere confined to making way for Bryant to suc peed Longstreet, and to publishing what every body knew about the star route frauds. It was known then that a United States judge in Georgia was incapacitated from drink, and that the district attorney's office under Speer was filled with rottenness. An inquisition into his acts and doings at home and in South Carolina would have made him stink too strong for the nostrils

of even Benjamin Brewster. The bar of the state owes it to itself, to its clients and to public decency, that it shall make an effort o prevent the consummation of this damnable outrage. Action should be taken at once at home and in Washington. In the long list of grievou insults and outrages put upon Georgia, there is nothing comparable to this. An honest negro from anywhere would be hailed

with joy in preference.

The Infantile Match-Makers. From the Chicago News. "Good evening, Tommy. Is your sister Clarisse

"Yes, sir; she's out in the kitchen popping corn

"Popping corn for me? Why, how very thoughtful! I like pop-corn very much."
"Yes, sir. She said she was going to put a pan
of pop-corn under your nose and if you didn't
take the hint she'd give you the shake."
Something besides corn was popped that even-

### Aiding Temperance. From the New York Mail.

Brother Murphy, of temperance fame, has me with unexpected co-operation in New Jersey. A local apostle of the blue ribbon in Pequannock i offering to the highest bidder a three-legged calf and a pair of young horses, the proceeds to be de-voted to the promotion of the temperance cause. He doubtless hopes that Barnum will agree to let Vanderbilt buy the pair of young horses, in con-sideration of Vanderbilt's allowing Barnum to get the three-legged calf at the figure which such a valuable animal ought to bring.

## A Forgetful President.

From the N. Y. World.

Society in Washington is mildly agitated and slightly sarcastic over alleged lapses in etiquette by President Arthur. He is said to accept invitations with the proviso that he will attend if public business Fermits. Under this convenient arrangement it is alleged he accepts several invitations for the same evening, then forgets them all and goes to the theatre. This is too, too much.

Patti's Philosophy. From the Philadelphia Press. Madame Patti wrote in a Boston album the other "Go to strangers for charity, acquaintances for advice, and to relatives for nothing, and yo

A Case of Lumpy Jaw, From the Philadelphia Press. Colonel Watterson continues to sass Uncle Randall so vehemently as to suggest the fear that he is suffering from an attack of lumpy jaw.

A Good Place for Blaine From the Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Cleveland might send the Napol to St. Helena as American consul.

AN EBON TANTALUS. "Nigger Ike" Effectually Cured of Stealing

Things to Eat.

Hamilton Day in Detroit Free Press. The thorn in Aunt Jinny's otherwise placid exstence was her boy Ike, who contained more dev iltry to the square inch than any other colored youth I ever had the pleasure of meeting. He was a natural born thief, but with an odd dis crimination, always confined his depredations

o something in the eatable line. Expostulation was in vain, and persimmon branches failed to effect a cure. Finally she came to me and placed the culprit in my hands with a equest that I should mete out due punishr I had just been reading the story of Tantalus

tide never passing his goatee -and I concluded to try that species of moral suasion on the refractory Ike.

With much chain and many locks I fastened him in a large arm chair and placed him in the

centre of my storeroom.
"In sooth it was a goodly sight to see,
For one who had no friend or colored brother
"there." there."
On two sides of the room hung luscious, tempting hams and shoulders, smoked to the complexion of a ripe meerschaum, juicy with a most fascinating sweetness. On various shelves smiled complacently huge pumpkin pies, compilent cakes and succulent puddings. Here corpulent cakes and succulent puddings. Here and there were cans of various delicacies, pans of geruine milk, platters of chitterlings, and various other preventives of undue disintegration of the human tissues.

In the midst of all this, for one whole week, In the midst of all this, for one whole week, Isaac, son of Jinny, sat ramished. His allowance per meal was two slices of bread, with water ad libitum from the horse trough. Sometimes, with a refinement of cruelty, I would hold before his ravenous eyes a rasher of deliciously broiled bacon, so that the aroma would penetrate his flapping nostrils. I confess with sorrow that I even greased his upper lip, giving him the shadow of a feast, as it were.

On the seventh day he broke down. Throwing on the seventh day he broke down. Throwing timself on his knees, his chain, perforce of many lastenings accompanying him, he said:
"Fer Gor a nightly's sake, bess, doan' keep me yere any more. Whip me all you wants, but gimme sumfin ter cat. I done mos' dead."
As long as he stayed with me he never backslid; he cure seemed perfect.

RECONCILIATION AND POSTOFFICES. The Needs of the South From a Southern Reform Point of View.

From the New York Tribune. Congressman-elect Barnes, of Georgia, who was at the Fifth Avenue hotel recently, is a fine-looking, portly gentleman, a lawyer, and well versed in national politics, having served for eight years as a member of the democratic national commit tee. Speaking of the south in the new order of

things, he said: "In the first place, I think the result of the election will bring about reconciliation between the two sections of the country, ach as people do not imagine. So far as the south has been concerned, the general government has been in the past represented by a set of office holders who would have brought disgrace on any party or any country on the face of the globe. In their administration of affairs they have done everything that was possible, not only not to awaken, but to alienate the affections of the people. While I hope that Governor Cleveland will pursue a policy of civil service reform, still, in the south, think it is his highest duty to bestow office on the men who will give character to the govern-ment and inspire the people with respect and con-

"What about the cabinet?"
"Un my judgment the south is on trial. Mr.
"In my judgment the south is on trial. Mr.
ale determines to give to the south on representaive southern men. I mean on men who fully
epresent southern sentiment—not half-hearted
nen, but men who embody the sentiment, feelness and new energy of the south, and will be ings and new energy of the south, and will be able to bring it all to the aid of the administra-tion in the endeavor to bring about a new era of "How about the tariff"

"How about the tariff,"
"It is an interior question with us to the greater one of the reconciliation of the country. Every thing with us is subordinate to that. The great need of the hour is reconciliation. To show you how little is thought about the tariff, I may say that my district is composed of eleven counties, in every one of which I made speeches. Not once did I mention the tariff, nor was I once asked about it."

How to Speak. From the Youth's Compan

Those who have won their spurs on the field of oratory are often asked to advise young men anxious to become public speakers. John B. Gough, one of the most brilliant examples of the natural orator, has been pressed again

ply, we believe, is usually,-Secret! Bless you! I have none to reveal. If a "Secret: Bless you! I have none to reveat. If a man has anything to say, why, let him say it—that's the only way I know to become a speaker." Mr. Gough's advice is not unlike that given by lob Wolmsley, a Yorkshire temperance lecturer, noted for his humor and rough eloquence. A young gentleman, ambitious to shine upon the platform, once called upon Job, with the usual purestion.

and again to reveal the secret of his art. His re

"The wants to be a public speyker, doo tha, ad" said Job, looking at the youngster, in a quizzical way. "An" tha thinks awr the chap to but the up to a wrinkle about it. Tha' reight, I

"Now, harks tha! When tha rises to mak thy "Now, narks that when the rise to have speych, hit taable an' oppen thy mouth. If now toomes, tak' a sup o' watther an' hit taable again, an oppen thy mouth wider than afoor. "Then if now toomes, tak' thysen off, and leave public speykin' to such as me."

Washington Society.

Washington Correspondence New York World. A distinguished army officer said: "There is a lower tone in society here at the present time than has been known for years. I do not mean by that imorality, but I mean simply coarseness of manners and excessive snobbery. You can say what you please about the Hayes, but there is one thing that is beyond question the white house was kept up on the same plane of decency that is found in the purest of private families. Socially speaking, it was above criti cism. There was no time during the Haves rule when the most fastidious parent could have objected to taking his daughter there. I do not know whether you have noticed it or not, but you do not see many of the daughters of our best people at the white house under its present regime. There may be a great many reasons for this. To put it mildly, I think it is not unjust to say that the tone of the white house clique is altogether too fast to please people who desire to bring up their daughters carefully."

From the Chicago News. "Charlie, you seem downcast. What's up?" "Just lost a hundred."

"I bet \$100 with Simpson that Jenkins would say, 'Its cold, ain't it?' when we met him.''
"Well, what did Jenkins say?''
"Why, the infernal ass said: 'Well, is this cold enough for you?'' I just lost by a hair, you

How They Go in Hoxawottamie. From the Hoxawottamie Herald:

A Hoxawottamfe lady went to the theater the other night wearing in her hair a dozen live humming birds, which she had trained to sing between the acts for the amusement of the audiance.

PERSONAL. W. R. PHILLIPS, of Macon, is in Atlanta. B. W. WRENN, of Knoxville, is in the city. P. H. BREWSTER, of Newnan, is in the city A. S. NIXON, of Chattanooga, is in the city.

GRUNBY HENDRICKS, of Nashville, is in Atenta. C. C. DICKENS, of Galveston, was in Atlanta COLONEL THOMAS S. WAYNE, of Savannah, is

in the city. E. S. NORMAN, of Savannah, was at the Kimball yesterday. H. M. REID, of Fairburn, dined at the Kim-

ball yesterday. B. F. WYLY, Jr., of Birmingham, was in At-F. W. McCorp, of Columbia, S. C., was in Atlanta yesterday.

J. W. HAZLEHURST, of Chattanooga, dined at the Markham yesterday.
F. C. ABEL, W. B. Waldron and A. B. Furgenon, of Richmond, are in Atlanta. [JOHN E. MORRIS, J. B. Goodwin and D. T.

THE CHOLERA

Thoughts Suggested by the Plague of the Past Summer in Naples.

Of all the places which during the past summer and fall, figured before the world as the scenes of the horror and misery of the cholera epidemic, Naples claims preeminence in consequence of the conspicuous extent and aggravated character of her suffering; for from within her limits seven thousand victims of the total eleven thousand furnished by Europe have been mournfully tered. Her terrible affliction has attracted theattention and sympathy of the whole civilized world, and, now that the harvest of death has drawn to a close, lends a pregnant interest to a discussion of the conditions which have culminated in the death of so many thousands of our felow creatures. Since 1873, Naples, like the remainder of Europe,

done little to alleviate the poverty, increase the knowledge, or remove the superstition of the wretched people of Italy; and now, in 1885, the large bulk of the population are anutterly ignorant, poverty stricken and oppressed people. Their educa-tional advantages are of the most meagr edescription, and their untutored and clouded minds are under the absolute dominion of the Romish priests.

had enjoyed complete freedom from this scourge. But the eleven years that have since elapsed, have

tional advantages are of the most meagr edescription, and their untutored and clouded minds are under the absolute dominion of the Romish priests. So ignorant are they and superstitious that the most bitter experiences teach them nothing; so poor and downtroden are they that filth and dirt have become their nature elements. Their residences are the most squalled hovels in narrow streets, and damp underground cellars. In these dens they live closely packed with the accumulated fith and dirt of years, covering their bodies and their habitations and filing the air they breathe with the most loathsome odors and with millions upon millions of malignant and infectious germs. Under such conditions—large numbers living under the same roof and the total disregard of personal cleanliness and care of their homes—it seems surprising that e'er this some terrible plague has not broken out spontaneously; and it was really the natural thing to expect, that the cholera when once introduced should cling so pertenaciously to conditions so congenial, and should revel in the death throes of multitudes which yielded to the attack. In the very midst of these ravages we find this blind and deluded people going about in large processions led by bands of priests moaning and chanting prayers for deliverance, unconscious that their assembly in these processions but served to spread the fatal disease. Nor would warning them have the least effect, so complete their slavery to superstition. Such a calamity paralyzes their energies and renders them as helpless as babes. Their sole trust for deliverance is in the intercessions of the priests, and instructed by these the time which ought to be devoted to self-purification and the cleansing and disinfecting of their houses is thrown away in vain penances and supplications to patron saints. The idea that "God helps those wan help themselves" is probably foreign to their practice. In illustration of their complete slavery to superstition and the priests, the iollowing short incident from an eye wi priests, formed in procession with the priests at their head carrying relies and bones of ancient martyrs and saints, dolefully chanting prayers for deliverance, vowing vows of pilgrimages, presents and penances to the church. Fortunately in this case the town was not destroyed, a fact carefully used to impress the villagers with the efficacy of priestly intercession, aided by the sacred relies. This is but a single instance (but they could be readily multiplied) showing the superstitions helpiessness of these people, and giving color to the assertion that very many of the victims of cholera, so-called, during the past year were in reality killed by superstitious fear. Meeting in Naples with constitutions weakened by exposure and seanty food, and already saturated with all manner of noxious germs, joined to minds totally ignorant, filled with superstitious fears, incapable of the least resistance, and opposed by not even the slightest attempts at cleanliness, the cholera has done its dreaded work in Naples, claiming seven thousand souls for its hire, and scoring—at the same time a fearful recording into the superstition. It is to be earnestly hoped that this last bitter experience may eat its way deep into the minds of the masses and that by it a lively recognition of the necessity of cleanliness as a means of protection against the recurrence of such a fearful experience may be brought about. We cannot commend too highly the bravery and self-sacrifice displayed by King Humbert, as shown by his stay in Naples during the worst ravages of the plague, and in his exposure of his own person to the attacks in visitations to the siek. His devotion to his people has thus been conclusively proven; and with kis mind fully awakened by the revolting scenes he has passed through, it is to be hoped that with the assistance—of the better class of his people, by attention to the cleansing and sewerage of his cities and towns, he may succeed in averting a epetition of last year's sad history, and may instill into those most con

NAPOLEON'S CRUEL CRAFTINESS. Remarkable Extracts From Letters Hitherto

From the Paris Morning News. The collection of the correspondence of Napoon I., just published, contains some remarkable hints on the art of government. The emperor, for ustance, shows by a letter to his brother Joseph,

when the latter was king of Naples, how he would

have conducted the expulsion of the religious orders: "I must say that I was not pleased with the preamble of your order for suppressing the monasteries. With regard to all that concerns religion you must ese the language of religion, and not that of philosophy. That is the great art of the person who governs. Why speak of the services rendered

to art and science by monks? "One supports ill treatment much more readily rom a person who is of your way of thinking than from a person who differs in opinion from you. Your preamble is philosophical and an insult to the men you eviet. You should have said that the great number of monks rendered their existence difficult, that it was necessary for their dignity that they should have enough to live upon, and

and hedce reform was indispensable.

"Men will support misfortune when it is not accompanied by insult, and when it is not apparent that the blow comes from an enemy to the cloth. Now, the enemies of the monks are men of letters and philosophers. You know that I myself do not like them, for I have destroyed them everywhere."

Napoleon's sentiments in regard to lawyers are shown in a remarkable epistle in which he re-proves his arch chancellor for having framed a decree which placed the bar in too independent a decree which placed the bar in two may position:

"There is nothing in your decree which gives the grand judge power of controlling the lawyers. I would rather do nothing than deprive myseif of the means of taking measures against a heap of babblers and revolutionists who are almost all inspired by crime and corruption. As long as a wear a sword I will never sign so absurd a degree. What I want is to be able to cut the torgue out of any lawyer who uses it against the government."

A Sensitive Conscience. From the Chicago News. "Hubby, I've just been reading how Daniel Webster improved his memory.

"How was it, my dear?" Well, you see, every night when he came home he told his wife everything he had done during the day, whom he had met, what he had said, ev-erything he could think of. By and by he got so he could remember everything."

"Weil?"

"Nothing, hubby, only I thought may be you would like to improve your memory that way."
"Darling, do you suspect me?" Morning and Evening

fair, sweet, babe with rosy cheek, Soft silken curls and eyes that speak toddling child that softly treads The flowery path that Hebe spreads. Life's page is pure and clean and fair-Life's deeds must shine or darkle there-We know not which. Its weal or woe The future years shall surely show.

. . . . An aged traveler, bowed with years, Whose path oft crossed a "vale of tears;" A pilgrim spent with toil and pain, Lies down to wait the morn again. Life's book is closed. From youth to age, A record stands on every page; How pure and bright, or dark it be How pure and security.
Is veiled until eternity.
Thomas F. Smith,

A STORY OF THE

POURED INTO THE EARS

MACON RECORDER Shipped in an English Vessel in 186 ins the Peruvian Navy, Which He, Deserted and Shipped on an Ame Sailing Boat—Around the Worl

Macon, January 18 .- [Special night when Charles Flynn was officers sleeping near the Central rai with his shoes for a pillow, he begg would not be molested. The office in for vagrancy. Yesterday morn taken before the recorder. He dise thing of the kind, and said he making his way to the coast. He w he was not believed.

"I have been from Liverpool, Eng end of the very earth, your honor, had that doubted, or have I ever condition before. I have only twee my name."

It was an unusual sight to see a garb tell wonderful stories of adv he did before the recorder, and he to proceed with his story:

THE MARINER'S YARN. My name is Charles Flynn. I Liverpool, England. I am 34 year have been on the water since I Liverpool in the Pacific steamer for and Callas, Peru. There I enlisted ruvian navy for five years. As I fight the American government, I in the night in a boat with twelve I officer. When safe I shipped in an sail ship, Flying Pigeon, on which California, then to China, East Indta, thence to Bombay, Madras, I the Straits of Malacca, Penang, Yucatan. Then I took the Spanis Malaga, to the rock of Gibraiter, Portugal, France, Germany, Rotter werp, Berlin, Amsterdam; thence t I was in that yoyage two year werp, Berlin, Amsterdam, value I was in that voyage two year

My second voyage I took in 1873, as thrilling as it is historical. I the steamer St. Lawrence from Lor the steamer St. Lawrence from Lor Cape of Good Hope, bound for with 650 English soldiers, Buff regiment, commanded by Color The total crew was 820 souls. We Dublin to get the regiment, thence cent for orders from the English g then called at Magenta for dispat touched at St. Helena. Afterwards touched at St. Helena. Afterwards was smooth up to 90 miles this side of Good Hope. The weather for thr been smoky. On the Sth of No mate called the sailor James Brad on watch and asked him w were. Some object was discernable when the mate shouted "reofs," as engineer to reverse. The order cat the great ship gave one plunge on and turned partly over. The swild one, women and men scream ers calling their children as consternation. Captain H Chief Engineer James Clark calm the people, Colonel Payson ga Chief Engineer James Clark calm the people, Colonel Payson ga save his men. Boats were lowere sengers placed on board, and all h saved. It was four o'clock in the and foggy. When a landing was was feared a mutiny would take pla tial law was established and st maintained. An officer rode nit to Green Good Hope. maintained. An officer rode in to Cape Good Hope.
day two English man-of-winsteemship "Parton," Captain Donnally,
the "Dove." The party was sent home
South Hampton, thence to England,
guests of the consul. I shipped in a
steamer, the "Stamford," went to No
for coal, then to Brandizi, Italy,
convicts are from there to

convicts are; from there to (
ple, and up the B.
to Odessa, Russia; went
Toggan Rock, near the scene of t Teggan Rock, near the scene of the war; thence to Marsailles, France marrow escape in the straits of June 30, 1877. We struck under ship went down in twenty min five of us escaped.

A TALE OF CANNIBALISM We were out nearly three cut food. We had drawn for be killed for food, when we sigh off Mulmain Italy. We went to G then back to London.

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rimac, of Portland, Maine, bound
nerio. Then we went to Montevi
Bristol, England. I then went te
Belgium; to Wells, England; then
Ireland; through the Irish chann
to New Park, South Wales. W
down the north of the channel we
weeked and bed to mail thirts. wrecked and had to pull thirty Then I went to Liverpool. I hav worshipped in Burnah, the famd the straigts of Magenta; I ha famous giants of the famous giants of the hemisphere; stood at the of the Suez canal; watched mis bourne, Australia; seen the exil at work; watched the diamond in neo; seen the sunshine on the neo; seen the sunshine on the Omar; plucked flowers from young Napoleon in Zululand. in sight of the ices of sailed almost throughout the ciand never have I been arrested because

When he had concluded this w rative he begged to be released. Recorder Patterson, said tha visible means of support that I best to find it for him. He place bond of twenty dollars to work gang. He secured the bond and while in Macon.

Almost Solid Against Macon, January 18 .- [Special strong feeling here against Spe ment as judge. The bar is almo it, and have forwarded an es against it.

WATCHING THE B

Long Ago. LIBERTY, Miss., January 18 kinsville News: In the year 1840 the steamboats Sam Jones, Comet and others used to ply th Ocnulgee between Hawkinsvill and when the river was in good they used to run up as high as and Macon. I was a small bo remember a boat race that took the Goddard and Comet from M and with what exitement that and with what excitement the ered on the bank of Hawkinsville to see the Grown men, ladies, boys and were all there on Sunday, from until about 2 p. m. The crow in and about 3 o'clock the blac Goddard appeared up the rive were made on the result, as the flew past town and had not re below before the Comet hove

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hats and handkerchiefs. She

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of smoke cleared away and the

It was a very close race, the G com ng out only a mile or tw LYNCHBURG, Janury 18.—
ham, a married man and son citizen, was committed to months in default of bail for behavior. He went about the and frightening ladies by inde and in several cases his life of forfeited. His father had him

e a commission in lunacy, n to be responsible. Drink

### THE CHOLERA

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misery of the cholera epidemic, reeminence in consequence of the ent and aggravated character of ms of the total eleven thousand Europe have been mournfully mus sympathy of the whole civilized se, lends a pregnant interest to a he conditions which have culminatth of so many thousands of our tel-

Naples, like the remainder of Europe, emplete freedom from this scourge. years that have since elapsed, have alleviate the poverty, increase the le of Italy; and now, in 1885, the large and oppressed people. Their educauntutored and clouded minds are are they and superstitious that the

cleanliness and care of their surprising that e'er this some has not broken out did it was really the natural at the cholera when once introng so pertenaciously to condiand should revel in the deathest which yielded to the attack, of these rawages we find this depople going about in large did people going about in large did people going about in large did and chanting prayments of the property of the processions but served to spread for would warning them have one plete their slavery to superamity paralyzes their energies shelpless as bables. Their sole is in the intercessions of the ceted by these the time which devoted to self-purificients and disinfecting arown away in vain penances a patron saints. The idea that as help themselves' is probable, and most assuredly tile. In illustration of their superstition and the priests, incident from an eye witness informant happened to be in untion of Mt. Vesuvius. Propuption a large stream of lavan the side of the mountain all village in the valley below. Signly but steadily down the I reason the complete destruenced but a matter of a few hours tants seeing and realizing their emoving their property as far res of safety, flocked to the procession with the priests at relies and bones of ancient doiedly chantring prayers for a vows of pilgrimanes, prest the church. Fortunately in as not destroyed, a fact care sthe villagers with the efficacession, aided by the sacred a single instance but they itiplied) showing the superstitions of during the lipsat year were did by superstitions weakened any fold and already saturator to exist a superstitions of auring the past years were day any and and already saturator for the procession and already saturator for the superstitions of a stream of any and and already saturator for the superstitions of any field with superstitions.

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... January 16, 1885.

A STORY OF THE SEA

POURED INTO THE EARS OF THE MACON RECORDER.

Shipped in an English Vessel in 1868 and Pinally Joins the Peruvian Navy, Which He, in Tura, Descrict and Shipped on an American Sailing Boat—Around the World.

Macon, January 18 .- [Special.]-Friday night when Charles Flynn was arrested by officers sleeping near the Central railroad shops with his shoes for a pillow, he begged that he would not be molested. The officers run him in for vagrancy. Yesterday morning he was taken before the recorder. He disclaimed anything of the kind, and said he was a sailor making his way to the coast. He was told that he was not believed.

17 have been from Liverpool, England, to the end of the very earth, your honor, and I never had that doubted, or have I ever been in this condition before. I have only twenty cents to my name."

It was an unusual sight to see a man in his garb tell wonderful stories of adventure that he did before the recorder, and he was allowed to proceed with his story:

THE MARINER'S TARN.

My name is Charles Flynn. I was born in Liverpool, England. I am 34 years of age. I have been on the water since 1868. I left Liverpool in the Pacific steamer for Valpariaso and Callas , Peru. There I enlisted in the Peruvian navy for five years. As I could not fight the American government, I deserted in in the night in a boat with twelve men and an officer. When safe I shipped in an American sail ship, Flying Pigeon, on which I went to California, then to China, East India, Calcutte, thence to Bombay, Madras, Burmah, to the Straits of Malacca, Penang, Shanghai, Yucatan. Then I took the Spanish main to Malaga, to the rock of Gibralter, thence to Portugal, France, Germany, Rotterdam, Ant-werp, Berlin, Amsterdam; thence to England. I was in that voyage two years and eight month.

A HISTORICAL VOYAGE. My second voyage I took in 1873, which was as thrilling as it is historical. I shipped on the steamer St. Lawrence from London to the Cape of Good Hope, bound for Zululand, with '650' English soldiers, the third Buff regiment, commanded by Colonel Payson. The total crew was \$20 souls. We sailed to Dublin to get the regiment, thence to St. Vincent for orders from the English government, then called at Magenta for dispatches, then touched at St. Helena. Afterwards the journey touched at St. Helena. Afterwards the journey was smooth up to 90 miles this side of the Cap of Good Hope. The weather for three days ha been smoky. On the 5th of November the mate called the sailor James Brady, who was on watch and asked him where they were. Some object was discernable in front, when the mate shouted "reefs," and told the engineer to reverse. The order came too late, the great ship gave one plunge on the rocks and turned partly over. The scene was a wild one, women and men screaming, mothers calling their children and general consternation. Captain Hyde and Chief Engineer James Clark tried to calm the regule. Colonal Payson gave orders to er to reverse. The order came too late, calm the people, Colonel Payson gave orders to save his men. Boats were lowered, the pastengers placed on board, and all hands were saved. It was four o'clock in the morning, and foggy. When a landing was effected it was leared a mutiny would take place. Mar-tial law was established and strict orders maintained. An officer rode ninety miles

to Cape Good Hope. Next day two English man of war, the steamship "Parter," Captain Donnally, and the "Dove." The party was sent home by the "Dove." The party was sent home by South Hampton, thence to England, the guests of the consul. I shipped in another steamer, the "Stamford," went to North Shield for coal, then to Brandizi, Italy, where the convicts are; from there to Constantinople, and up the Black Seate Odessa, Russia; went to the Toggan Rock, near the scene of the Crimean Marsailles France I had a war, thence to Marsailles, France. I had a narrow escape in the straits of Bernifischa, June 30, 1877. We struck under water; the ship went down in twenty minutes. Only

escaped.

A TALE OF CANNIBALISM. We were out nearly three days without food. We had drawn for who should be killed for food, when we sighted a ship off Mulmain Italy. We went to Germany and

My third voyage was on a barque, the Hoc-rimac, of Portland, Maine, bound to Rio Ja-nerio. Then we went to Montevidio, back to Bristol, England. I then went to Antwerp, Belgium; to Wells, England; then to Limirick, Ireland; through the Irish channell, I crossed to New Park, South Wales. When coming down the north of the channel we were ship-wrecked and had to pull thirty-one miles. Then I went to Liverpool. I have seen idols worshipped in Burmah, the famous clouds of the straigts of Magenta; I have seen the famous. giants of the southern hemisphere; stood at the etrance of the Suez canal; watched miners in Melbourne, Australia; seen the exiles of Siberia at work; watched the diamond fields of Bornee; seen the sunshine on the mosque of to New Park, South Wales. When coming teo; seen the sunshine on the mosque of Omar; plucked flowers from the grave of young Napoleon in Zululand. I have been in sight of the ices of the North; sailed almost throughout the civilized world, and never have I been arrested before as a vagrant.

When he had concluded this wonderful nar-

when he had concluded this wonderful narrative he begged to be released.

Recorder Patterson, said that as he had no visible means of support that he thought it best to find it for him. He placed him under bond of twenty dollars to work on the chain gang. He secured the bond and will spend a while in Macon.

Almost Solid Against Speer. Macon, January 18 .- [Special.] -- There is a strong feeling here against Speer's appointment as judge. The bar is almost solid against it, and have forwarded an earnest protest against it.

WATCHING THE BOAT. A Steamboat Race on the Ocmulgee in the

Long Ago.

Liberty, Miss., January 18.—Editor Hawkinsville News: In the year 1838, 1839 and 1840 the steamboats Sam Jones, Jake Goddard, Comet and others used to ply the waters of the Demulgee between Hawkinsville and Darien, and when the river was in good boating order, they used to run up as high as Buzzard Roost and Macon. I was a small boy then, but I remember a boat race that took place between the Goddard and Comet from Macon to Darien the Goddard and Comet from Macon to Darien and with what excitement the people gathered on the bank of the river at Hawkinsville to see the boats pass. Grown men, ladies, foys and small sildren were all there on Sunday, from early morning until about 2 p. m. The crowd kept coming in and about 3 o'clock the black smoke of the Goddard appeared up the river. Heavy bets were made on the result, as the Goddard fairly flew past town and had not reached the bend below before the Comet hove in sight, and as she passed, the crowd cheered and waved their hats and handkerchiefs. She was the favor-ite, as one could plainly see. Soon the volume of smoke cleared away and the boats sped on. It was a very close race, the Goddard, I think, coming out only a mile or two shead at Da-rien. w before the Comet hove in sight, and as

Ruined by Drink.

Lyncheuped, Janury 18.—Thomas B. Statham, a married man and son of a prominent citizen, was committed to jail for twelve months in default of bail for h sture good behavior. He went about the town annoying and frightening ladies by indecent proposals, and in several cases his life came near being forfeited. His father had him examined before a commission in lunacy, but they decided him to be responsible. Drink was the cause of his cate.

A SCRAP OF MINSTREL HISTORY The First Genuiue Negro Minstrel Troupe in the World.

From the Macon, Ga., Telegraph and Messenger. Twenty years ago, next Fourth of July, the first troupe of genuine negro minstrels that ever appeared on any stage gave their initial performance in Macon. It was here that the members grew up, gained their freedom, were organized into a professional troupe, and it was from here that they started on their tour through the north and thence to England,

The members were the petted servants of rich southern people. Before the war the typical southern gentleman had his boy, or man servant. This boy enjoyed life as much man servant. This boy enjoyed life as much as his owner, for his work was for the most part restricted to the brewing of the morning grog, the polishing of the boots and the tending of the horses. If perchance the master lingered long over the short cards, or drank too deeply with convivial friends, then the labor of the boy was increased to the extent of putting his master to bed at late hours. But these occasions were not frequent, and the boy found ample time to thum his banjo or learn to play on any instrument he might fancy. This negro, albeit he was a slave and his body belonged to a white man, knew no learn to play on any instrument he might fancy. This negro, albeit he was a slave and his body belonged to a white man, knew no more about the cornfield or the cotton patch than he did about Greek roots. His skin may have been just as black and his lips just as thick as those of his kind who toiled among the corn rows; but he occupied an elevated position from which he could look down upon his brothers with supreme contempt.

his brothers with supreme contempt.

BEFORE THE WAE

no negro was allowed away from home at night after 9 o'clock. The bell rang at that hour, and the work of the patrol commenced. But the boys of whom we write enjoyed a perfect immunity from such a regulation. If their masters did not write a pass for them there were numerous young white friends who would, and in this way they enjoyed the treedom of the town night and day.

These boys had only occasional glimpses of minstrel performances. Now and then the Campbells would visit us, and then too there came Murphy, West and Peel, and later on came Rumsey and Newcomb. The traveling

came Runsey and Newcomb. The traveling methods then were somewhat different from those of to-day; but whenever the minstrels came the boys were in the audience. Every

came the boys were in the audience. Every note of music, every figure of dance, and every word of song or joke were eagerly devoured and remembered.

The show people of those days did not respect seasons as they do now. And though their visits were a month or longer apart, they were as likely to come in a waltering. were as likely to come in sweltering August as in icy December. Hence, to fill in the interims, minstrel performances were given by the boys, sometimes in the parlers of the La-nier house, (then the only resert of the wealthy Georgians in middle Georgia), and now and then the band was taken to Indian or Chalybeate springs to entertain the hundreds of pleasure-seekers who thronged those

When the war came on and the young

BUCKLED ON THE SWORD the boys became waiters at the hotels and restaurants, but they kept up their band. Some of them went into the army as musicians, and one of them, Charles Gorman, is now the drummer for the Floyd Rifles.

One winter during the war, an appeal came from the snow covered valleys of Virginia for blankets. The soldiers were suffering from the intense cold. The boys heard the appeal and obtained permission from their masters to give a concert, the proceeds of which they desired to send to the subsistence department of the army. The concert was given and a large au-dience of the stay-at-homes was present. When the war ended and General Wilson

with his raiders took possession of Macon, there came with him a sutler whose name was there came with him a sutier whose name was W. H. Lee. As the capture of Macon was the closing scene of the war, and having made enough as sutier to retire, he doffed his nniform and took up his reidense here. Being well fixed so far as money weut, he soon made quite a number of acquointances, and among them George W. Simpson, then at work on the Telegraph Simpson, is not the George W. Telegraph. Simpson is not the George W. who was given such widespread notoriety by the novellette writer of the Chicago Tribune, but is among the compositors who sets up the obituary poetry in the Philadelphia Ledger.

Lee took a great fancy to him. He was a careless, reckless, big-hearted fellow with no one to look after but himself, and this was a

very easy task.
Some time in June of 1865, the colored minstrels decided to give a show in old Concert hall. They had been EREED BY LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION,

and were left to look for themselves for a living. They had been retained in the hotels and restaurants, and really knew no change in their condition of life so far as treatment by their former white friends was concerned. by their former white friends was concerned. In the audience that night sat Lee and Simpson, one unusually grave, the other fully enjoying the performance. The cause of Lee's gravity is easily explained. With the characteristic instinct of the yankee, he saw on the stage before him an opportunity to leap into fame and fortune on the backs of his dusky darkies. While Simpson was shaking with chuckles, Lee was planning. He knew that a band of negro musicians from the south would prove a vaving card in the north, because the prove a paying card in the north, because the blood stained fields between Macon and Wash-ington showed how fierce the struggle had been for the negro; and he knew that thousands of northern people would willingly shell out the shekels to see the great bone of conten-

Then Lee shaped his plans to organize the compary and take it on the road. He whis-pered the scheme to Simpson, who was as ready then as he would ever be to take a hand in the game, and before the two worthies sought their bed that night the minstrel boys were under contract to become professionals.

THE REHEARSALS

commenced the next day and were thorough.

The gags were brushed up, the music strengthened, and all the roughness of the smaleurs was smoothed down to professional rolled. THE REHKARSALS

polish.

It was a great time for the minstrel boys. They felt their importance as professionals, and the prospect of a trip to New York and a chance to see the world outside of Macon made them extremely happy.

On the night of July 4, 1865, they gave their fart performance after the organization.

their first performance after the organization. Each member of the company had a big following of white friends, and this coupled with the fact that Macon was to send with the fact that Macon was to send out to the world a minstrel troupe, filled Ralston hall as it never was filled before. Macon had only one policeman at that time, and the town quiet was looked after by a federal sol-dier at every corner, the city being under martial law. The soldiers found it a difficult task to hush the cat-calls of the gallery gods and the bubbling, boisterous noise of the men in the pit. The members of the company were well known to every man in the audience, and every man in the audience felt that he could demonstrate just as much as he pleased, inasmuch as the boys beleased to the city.

longed to the city.

We give below a copy of the programme used on the opening night:

THEATRE, MACON, GEORGIA, W. H. Lee, Manager; G. W. Simpson, Businesss GRAND FOURTH JULY ENTERTAINMENT. First Night of the Celebrated GEORGIA MINSTRELS,

Programme-Part I. Grand Introductory Overture-Young Amer When I saw Sweet Nellie Home ...... 

...Josh and Julius To conclude with a grand burlesque circus performance and bixie.

Through the kindness of the provost marshal, a sufficient guard to maintain order will be in attendance.

Admission 50c. No half price. Doors open at 7½

"John James" was John Brooker, formerly owned by the late Asa Chapman, of this county: "Stephens" was Lewis Slater, owned by the McCombs, of McComb's hotel notoriby the McCombs, of McComb's hotel notoriety in Milledgeville; "bones" was Henry Fields, who belonged to the Curd family: "Pompey" was Lucius Griffin, who belonged to Mr. Jim Griffin, of the old firm of Hardeman & Griffin; "Julian" was Aleck Jacobs and "Master Neil" was Neil Rogers, both belonging to the late Berry Rogers; "Josh" was Joe Clay on who belonged to the Houston family of Milledgeville, and "Ginger" was Andrew Gospel who belonged to the late Dr. Wood.

The other members of the company were

late Dr. Wood.

The other members of the company were Jeff Kiser, bass viol, who belonged to the Nisbet family; Aleck Mallory, guitarist, and his brother Phil, both of whom belonged to the Mallorys, of Griffin; Austin Brighthaupt, banjoist, who belonged to the late Henry N. Ells; Phil Lamar, violinist, who belonged to the Lamars; Riley Covington, violinist, whose owner is forgotten, and Albert Slaughter, violincelloist.

The company went to New York, giving performances at every town on the way, and were the first to introduce the

MINSTREL STREET PARADE.

Their tour was one long, continuous ovation, and Lee & Simpson fairly coined the money.

In New York "standing room only" was placarded nightly for many months. When Lee saw the audience growing smaller, he proposed to take his band of Macon darkies to England. This was considered at the time. England. This was considered at the time the boldest scheme a manager could think of, but Lee knew what he was about. A negro would prove as much a curiosity in England then as Barnum's Jumbo in this day, and he knew it. To England he went, but the business waned after a few months, and the company disbanded. Only two of the number, Lucius Griffin and Neil Rogers, remained in England, the others drifting homeward. Only three of the company are now in Ma-

Only three of the company are now in Macon. Anstin Brighthaupt is now steward of Davis's restaurant on Fourth street, Albert Slaughter, a waiter at Brown's hotel, and Phil Mallory tends a private club room. John Brooker, Lewis Slater, Jeff Kiser, Phil Lamar and Riley Covington have long since joined the great majority. Henry Curd is in Albany, New York, Alex Jacobs is in St. Mary's and Joe Clayton is in New York.

Joe Clayton is in New York.

Since the Georgia Minstrels were organized, negro minstrelsy sprang into favor in this negro ministrelsy sprang into favor in this country. Enterprising managers have equipped scores of them, and the membership of some have run up into the fifties. Thousands of dollars have been spent in putting them on the road in good shape, and the dead walls of the land have been made guady with pictorial printing, but no company has ever managed to give to the world the genuine article of never ministrelsy set that which convicted Leafurn gro minstrelsy as that which composed Lee & Simpson's Georgia venture twenty years ago.

Why Horses Change Color:

LANCASTER, Pa., January 18.—For years the farmers of a large section of country have been annoyed by thieves, who in their time, stole hundreds of horses and mysteriously disap-peared with them. Recently the lair of the thieves was discovered, and to-day Tilghman Clemson and James Jones, two noted desperadoes and jailbirds, were arrested in the Gap Hills, a branch of the Welsh, meuntains, the home of the notorious Buz-lzards, and lodged in the Lancaster county jail. They are only a portion of a gang who have been making a living by stealing horses. Their territory embraced eastern Pennsylvania, Delsware and Northern Maryland. Their custom was to run the horses into the gap, a wild country almost impenetrable to the officers of the law, and here they would change the colors of the animals by means of chemicals, and then take them abroad and sell them. In this way they have operated successfully for years.

On a Keg of Powder. BISMARCK, Dak., Jrnuary 18.—It was rebers of the legislature had determined to adjourn to some point in south Dakota. While there is a strong sentiment against Bismarck as the capital, no definite plan of action has been agreed upon. One member said: "We want them to know that they are on a keg of powder, and that it will not do to fool with

firebrands." Mother and Child Burned to Death. POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., January 18 .- Mrs. William McCov was standing by an open fire at william McCoy was standing by an open fire at her home on Cologne creek last evening when her dress caught fire, and the flames instant-ly enveloped her. The clothing of a young child which she had in her arms also caught fire, and mother and child burned to death. Two children escaped from the house, which was destroyed. was destroyed.

Not Her Husband, But a Bear.

MART HOPE, Pa., January 18,—While a German woman living near Ten Mile river was returning home from a store one evening recently she saw a dark object in the road which she supposed might be her husband, but it wasn't. As she spoke a big bear turned his head toward her. She dropped the sack of flour she was carrying and ran.

Letter List. List of Letters remaining in postoffice, Atlanta Georgia, for week ending Jan. 17, 1885. Personi calling for any of said letters please say "advertised" and name the date.

LADIES' LIST. A-Maria Adams 2, Maria A Adams, Miss Fannie lexander, Sallie Aldew, Susie Ashley, Eliza Al-A—Maria Adams 2, Maria A Adams, Miss Fannie Alexander, Sallie Aldew, Susie Ashley, Eliza Alexander, Charlotte Amthur.

B—Molile Biake, Jane Baskins, Caroline Baxter, John Barns, Georgia Brewster, Fannie Belcher, Emma Bridwell, Alie Eryant, Gussey Brint, Susan Bripham, Mary Burr, Martha Brown, kva Brown, Susan Brown, Mary Brown.

C—Rurie Curran, Sarah Cato, Addie Campbell, Miss Carrie Crayton, Mary Calwell, Agnes Cleghorn, Jane Cheres, Mrs Christie, Adeline Cornwell, Maria Cornelius, Mary Cox, Miss C Crawley, Mary Coy, Lizzie Cunningham, Puss Curry, Mollie Clarke.

D—Ella C Davis, Mary J Davis, Mrs L C Drew, Bertha Dorsey, Mrs L C Dorman, Mrs M E Durham.

E—Julia Ephram, Mrs Robt Ellis, Eliza Eckles.

F—Miss Fain, Julia Fraisier, Bennie Fambra, Carrie M Frey, Mrs G W Fears, Miss C S Forester.

G—Mrs E F Gardoy, Susan Gaines, Jane Gates, E F Green, Emma M Gill, Mrs C A Goodwan, Sarah E Glover, Chas Goodwin, Belle Gurode.

H—Deffie Hackeman, Maggie Hall, Hassie Bampton, Mattie Ham, Mrs L D Hawkins, Cornelia Hendell, Lucy Hissy, E P Hicks, Mary Holland, Mary Holleney, A P Howard, Moore Horne, Mrs C Howard, Mrs Annie Heyley.

1—Laura Irby.

J—O C Jones, Vina Janes, Gallie Johnson, Alice Johnson.

K—Mrs W W Casey, Leana Kelly, Octavia

K-Mrs W W Casey, Leana Kelly, Octavia L-Katie Long, Mary R Logan, Gertrude H Lib-y, Adeline Lassell, Mrs C R Laird, Mrs A E Law-

by, Adeline Lassell, Mrs C R Laird, Mrs A E Lawrence.

M—Mary Miller, Bettie Mitchell, Missouri McCollough, Mary Negee, Hattle A McLean, Misses McAllister, Mrs A P McCowan.

N—Veney Nox, Betsyana Norris,
P—Lula Park, Alice Parker, Mrs A B Phelps, Mary Peterson, Mary Pritchard 2, Maria Phillips, Katie V Ponder, Sadie Phinis.

E—Norah Reeves, Henretta Ringer, Mary Richards, Miss L J Richards, Merrie Roads, Mary Rose, Jas M Roberts, Mrs Leonard J Roberts, Mary A Rossen, Anna Ruth.

S—Mrs B Shaw, Mrs D D H Straton, Mrs Tome Starke, Stella Stella, Millie Speare, Marietta Sheek, A J Stewart, Pheby Spites, Jennie Simmons, Emma L Scott, Isabelia Stokes, Carrie Stokes, Lizzle Sullina, Katie E Shuford, Cherry Sullivan, Hetter Sullina, Katie E Shuford, Cherry Sullivan, Hetter Sullina, Katie E Shuford, Cherry Sullivan, Hetter

Sullina, Katle E Shuford, Cherry Sullivan, Hetter Sn ith, Ella Smith.

T—Theodore Trammell, Mrs E A Taylor Henrictta Verrell, Martha Thomas, Mrs J J Thomas, Essie Thomas, Mrs I hillis Thomas, Fannie Tyler, Addie Tucker, Ola B Tunnell, Emma Tumlin.

W—Nors Watts, Sarah Webder, M E Wheichel, Evin Webb, Mary Wilkison, Lizzle Wilkins, Lizzy White, July Wily, Clara Williams, Opelia Williams.

Y—Mrs M B Young.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—J F Adams, Joel N Adams, J J Altert, EJ Aublidge, T W Akers, M L Allen, M E Allen, S P Atchison, William Arnold, Mr Joe Alford, W P Autry, Armour & Co., George A Auspacker 2.

packer 2.
E. Jeak Bernes, T J. Baker, Baker & Castery,
Wm Burch, Jno T Bradley, Wm Barker, R B Baldwin, J M C Bianchard, Biair Ballard, J M Barnwell,
J M Barnwell, E F Barry, Jos B Blaiock, Ben E
Bailey Wm Bailey, E H Berkley, William Beck-

ham, Burd & Sawtell, H C Boyd, Thos E Bligh, J F
Boyles, Jake Bonds, W R Bone, Wiley Booker,
Bartison Bowner, I P Boyd, G W Bowly, J E Boyd,
P H Bohannan, Cew Brock, H P Boyd, J H Bruce,
Mr Blumpell, W Burnhana, J W Bruce, S J Barford, Andie Brester, Jack Byers, John H Brown, O
C Brown, Albert Brown, H Brown.
C—Crantson & Stowe, Culver, Moore & Culver,
Clark M G Co., R P Cantry, G Cafield, Cornedius
H Chase, Knox Chastain, William Carelle, J N F
Cawhean, Wm Carr Richard P Cantry, R A Crane,
C M Chandle, O A Chamberlin, C H Casteon, Ross
A Chevalley, H W Chew, C R Child, C H Cole,
Bentley Croyler, Cliff Cochaw, N X Cox, Elgar
Coulter, Soloman Coleman, James Condon, S R
Cochran, Andy Cotton, Thos Currie, E V Culver,
Cullen & Newman.
D—Dunwoody, Jones & Co., Miss Jennie Davis,
I C Davison, John Dickerson, Dinab Deeksa, Dobblus, M & Co., R L Doolittle, Robt Dodge, W H
Dorsey, J F Dudley, Frank I Dupont, W J Duan,
William Duncan, Wm T Duncan, H L Deamock, L
H Dyson, R T Dyer, W H Dyer.
Edmond Evans, Geo Everdeur, TT Ebney, Geo
Ehliott, L W Ellis, Sydney Elliott, Griff Euber.
F—Franklin & Co., W C Fain, C F Fairbanks,
Wm Farmer, L Fenner, Ed Fonda.
G—Frank Gardner, Jos Garvey, J C Gullaher,
Henry Greely, S W Green, P R Green, M G Green,
I Green, J R Grigsby, Minor Griggs, W R Golden 2,
J M Grodrick 2; C M Goodwin.
H—C H Herren, F C Heito, Hughes & Coke, W
H Hughly & Co., J P Hall, John Hammond col.,
John Hammond, Walter Havking, S E Hale S, Jas
Hayes, H H Harrington, Frank Herman, J F Hilley, David Hill, R C Hill, P D Huss, Jake Harris,
Joseph Harris.

J—H F Jackson, John Jackson, W H Jarvis, J K
Johnson, S H Johnson, Chas T Johnson, Henry
Johnson, J B Johnson, Capt H Jordar, Geo Johnson, Thos Jibson, Campbell Jones, J W Jones, W
L Jones, Tornado Reptr.
K—Chas Kohen, P P Knox, S D King, E Ajking,
J F Kempton, W H Kemp.
L—M W Land, P C Lanigan, Chas H Ladwege,
T C Lurrt, L Lewit, J F Lewis, Charley Long, J B
Lownes, J E Loucks, Jas Lowenstein, S Lloyd, E
K Lumpkin, Lyle & Cornully,
M—W H Malone, C L Mangin, C

Co., Jud H Raine, Rush Reynolds Jas Reynolds, John Renolds, S—Small & Paine, Solomon & Co, Geo Shaefer, J B Shank, R P Spalding, Thos Sharp, J S Spenger, S G Smith, Chas S Stewart, D H Stevenson, D F Sectenzer, Baton Semer, Jessie H Sewell, Birdie Sheppard, L Spencer, J C Screws, J A Sewell, Thomas Shenton, E L Shenard, A C Stewart, John Sellars, A M Simms, F M Simpson, H S Simms, T H Shields, Wm Schwigert, Lee Simons, Barton Sigwollen, Harry Simon, J M Scott, John D Smoot, C J Sullivan, Chas H Stuliz, Lee Smith, colored, Captain J H Smith.

van. Chas H Stultz, Lee Smith, colored, Captain J H Smith.
T-J Talley (2), J Taylor, M B Titman (2), Geo H Thomai, J J Thomerson, S T Thomas, W L Thompson, Tace Thornton, Tully Tondley, J G Tousey, Coon Thomas, J T Turner.
U-Union Street Railway Co.
W-J L White, Williamson & Williams, Williams & Stevens, W D Walters, W T Wasen, Gus Ware. J B Walker, David Warters, Adolph Weslow, L D West, M Willoly, J W Wright, S Witmark, C T Wilcox, S G Winters, Bob Wilson, E Woodson, Wm C Williams, Mosely Williams, N H Williams.
Y-S A Yeager, W P Young.

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Miss Mattie Vickers OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. Miss Mattie Vickers is a lady of rare talent, and

worthy to occupy the highest rank in her profession.-New York Daily News. Mattie Vickers made a hit, her songs being par icularly relished.—Chicago Tribune.

Miss Vickers has an attractive stage presence and shines all over with good humor and unaf-ected gayety; see is graceful in movement redu-din manner, effective in all her work, and has a bright future before her.—St. Louis Republican. Miss Vickers, by her vivacious and sprightly act-ing, at once won the hearts of her audience.—Cin-

Mattie Vickers is one of the best soubrettes on the stage.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Miss Mattie Vickers surprised the regular pat-rons of the opera house last night with a verform-ance so much superior in an artistic sense to Minance so much superior in an artistic sense to Min-nie Palmer's, that the majority will give the palm to Miss Vickers, who is a graceful, intelligent and handsome actress. She shines in the line she has chosen, and is sure to make her mark—to become great public favorite, as the sun is sure to shine omewhere to morrow.—Pittsburg Daily Chroni

Orpheus and Eurydice. From the Boston, Mass., Herald of October 28,

The new Rentz-Santley novelty and burlesque company began an engagement at the Howard last evening and the house was crowded. A novel first part opened the entertainment, in which Mile Rudolphi sang selections from Italian opera and played a solo upon the violin: Charles and Aunie played a solo upon the violin: Charles and Annio Whitting sang duets, and Billy Buck'ey played the banjo and gave a number of clever parodies. In the second part, Messrs. Manchester and Jennings, Mr. John Willis and Miss May Adams, Messis. Andy and Annie Hughes and Miss Lottie Bordesux appeared in specialties and were well received. The performance concluded with the burlesque, "Orpheus and Eurydiee," which introduced sixteen young women and six men. The costumes were handsome, and the specialties in troduced were unusually good, and in almost every case were encored.

The Decisions of the February Term of the

SUPREME COURT

have just been published in pamphlet form.

We will send the Pamphlet, postage paid on receipt of One Dollar. Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

MEETINGS.

Atlanta Home Insurance Company. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The second annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company will be held in the Company's office, No. 15% Broad street, at 11 o'clock a.m., Tuesday, the 27th of January, JOEL HURF.

dtd Royal and Select Masters of 27. Attend a regular convocation of Jasou Burr.
council No. 13, at Masonic hall to-night, 19th inst.,
at 7½ o'clock.
A. M. Law,
Recorder.
T. Ill. M.

AMUSEMENTS. OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday & Wednesday | Grand Wednesday | January 20 and 21. | Matines at 2. First appearance of the CHARMING PROTEAN ACTRE'S, MISS

MATTIE VICKERS Supported by Mr. CHAS. S. ROGERS and a good Company, producing their latest and greatest success, entitled

"JACQUINE," Or, PASTE AND DIAMONDS. te. Crew's Absolutely Pure.

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NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhoa, NERVOUS Seminal losses, night Emissions, losses of vital power, Sieeplesaness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Bluebefore the eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, aversion to society, easily discouraged, lack of condidence, duil, listless, unfit for study or business and finds life a burden— 8-8 safety, permanently and privately cured.

BLOOD & SKINA diseases, Syphilis ribe in its results, completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysiphelas, Fever-Sores, Blotches, Primpies, Ulcers, Pains in the head and bones. Syphilitie Sore Throat, Mouth and Trongue, Glandular enlargements of the neek, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., etc., permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY, Kidney and Bladder URINARY, troubles, weak back, burning urine, frequency of urinating, urine high cloored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhosa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

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Cures patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

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pear and in ten days at least two thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing any thing about it. Remember it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of my tratment for yoursell. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse nade regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly all gone, the strength increased, and appetite madegood. I am constantly curing cases of long standing, cases hat have been tapped a number of times and the puttent declared unable to live a week.

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Epilepsy fits positively cured.

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On account of failing health we have determi collection of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Ornament Houses, Cold Frames, Packing Sheds, etc., are in City Water-works. The land can be bought or chased AT A BARGAIN.

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Since the unprecedented rush on our stock during the holidays, we have been daily in receipt of fresh invoices of new goods, and are now as well stocked as any taste could desire. Our determination is to make our establishment unequaled in the south and visit. qualed in the south, and visitors will find its Pereunial Fair,
containing, as it does, a rare
collection of the latest novelties in Art Goods, Diamonds
and all the fresh conceits in
Jewelry. Not a day passes
that we do not receive something new. Our Picanond stock
is now an elaborate one, and
contains many thousand dollars' worth of the rarest gems.
You are cordially invited to
come in at any hour, with the
promise on our part of polite qualed in the south, and visitpromise on our part of polite attention and fair dealing under all circumstances

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNT 1—1 a.c.

Detition of John A. Colvin, James F. Dyar,
James W. English, R. H. Knapp, Jacob Haas,
Jack W. Johnson, W. H. Clayton, Frank T.
Ryan, Jacob Elsas, James Ormond and William A. Hemphill, of sald county, respectfully shows that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of engaging in the
manufacture and sale of the Dyer Pouble Acting
Treadle and other machinery und—the name of
"The Atlanta Machine and Iron Company." The
principal office of said company a lite place of
doing business to be insaid county—They propose
to employ a capital stock of twen—five thousand
dollars to be divided into shares of fifty dollars
each, twenty-five per cent of which has been paid
in; the capital stock to be increased to one hundred thousand dollars should it be deemed advisable by said company. They desire corporate
authority under said name to purchase, hold and
enjoy ail property both personal and real, and to
make all contracts necessary to carry out the objects of said company, and that authority may be
conferred on them to make such by-laws for the
government of said company as they may see
proper.

Wherefore they pray that they, their associates

proper.
Wherefore they pray that they, their associates and successors may be incorporated under the name aforesaid for the full term of twenty years with the privilege of renewal with all the powers herein before named and such other powers as are incident to corporations under the laws of said state

WALTER R. BROWN.

WALTER R. BROWN, Petitioners' Attorney,

Petitioners' Attorney.
Filed in office December 31, 1884.
C. H. STRONG,
C. S. C.
A true extract from the minutes of Fulton superior court, of Fulton county.
C. H. STRONG. thur



'People learn wisdom by experience,"

If you are difficult to fit. don't take our word for it, but find some like person who wears "the HANAN" shoe. He will tell you "the HANAN" is a combination of style.comfort, fair price, and fect fit is always to be had he is indebted to Hanan & Son for joy, peace, and hap piness. "Profit by experience," and wear "the Ha-

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DRUG STORE FOR SALE WILL SELL IN GAINESVILSE, GA., ON FL. Tuesday in January, 18-5, the entire Drug St. outfit of Wm. H. Terrie, deceased, being a comple of the store with a full file of dragates a freedand dise, and elegant store fixtures. All the stock and fixtures new, not more than three or four months in use. I desire to sell the entire Drug Store in bulk if I can get anything like a reasonable bid to startit on. A complete inventory can be seen at my office in Gainesville, Ga. Parties desiring information can write me or call and see stock.

Administrator of Wm. H. Terrie, deceased.

6 RIAL Sená ju BERVITA, a certata care jor hor vous Heinity Lost Manhood atte-for put age to Brita Out Co. Soz 242. CHIEAGA ILL

dec19-fri sun tue & wkyly WANTED--THE PEOPLE'S MUTUAL LIVE
Stock Insurance company, of Baltimore, Maryland, want first class general agents. The company is nearly three years old, stands second to
none, and proposes extending its business into the
state of Georgia. We refer to the Maryland insurstate of Georgia. commissioner or any banker, merchant or in-nee firm in the city of Baltimore. Address reference. Corner Sauth and Water srieets, th sat

Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore, Md.

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Chairman Board of Visitors
COL. JNO. P. THOMAS, Superintendent. Founded 1865, Suspended by Results of Wa 1854, Reopened 1882.

THIRD SESSION, SINCE REESTABLISHMENT, will begin October 1st next. Pay cadets received from any state. The sum of \$300, payable quarcily in advance, is in full of subsistence, clothing, uition, books and stationary, medical attendance and all charges and expenses whatever for the year. Applications for cadetships made by September 20, next, to the chairman board of visitors, Barnwell, 8. C. For circulars address the superintendent, Citadel, Charleston, S. C. wed



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ned to sell our [Nurseries. They contains a fine al Trees, Shrubbery, Roses, etc. The Green good order and watered by Hydraulic Ram and leased, and the stock on the ground can be pur-

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The Gate City National Bank

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President Gata City National Bank.

E. S. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

## Bonds, Stocks and Money.

### CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, January 17, 1885.

Investors have been active the past week, and the market is about bare of good securities.

The failure of the Bank of Augusta, or something else, the early part of the week gave Georgia railroad stock a slight setback, and the price decline a couple of points with offerings in excess of the

As we predicted a couple of weeks ago. Central stock and debentures both have advanced, and

are firm at quotations.

The constant demand for first-class bonds has brought about a further advance in Georgia Pacifics, and they are being taken quite freely by

The excellent condition of the West Point road, as shown at the director's meeting, puts the securities of that company in a favorable light before the public, and both stock and debentures are

Money is plentiful at 8 per cent. New York exchange buying at par to % pre

STATE AND CITY		Bid.	Asked
Bid.	Asked.	R. R. Bonds con.	
Ga. 68 103	105	Ga. R. 68,1910.104	105
Ga. 7, 1885101	104	Ga. R. 6s,1922.104	106
Ga. 78, gold 108	110	Cen. R.78,1893106	. 109
Ga. 7s, 1896120	123	C. C. & A. 1st104	107
S. C., Brown102	105	A. & C. 1st 106	108
Savannah 5s 87	.89	A. & C. inc 70	75
Atl'ta 8s, 1902113	116	M. & A. ind 98	100
Atl'ta 8s, 1892107	110	W. of Ala. 1st.104	106
Atl'ta 78, 1904108	111	do. 2d109	112
Atl'ta 7s, 1899106	109	Ga. Pac. ind 92	95
Atl'ta 6s, L.D102	104	E. T. V.& G.1st	
Atl'ta 6s, S.D. 99	102	consol. 5s 40	43
Atl'ta 58 87	90.	RAILROAD STO	
Augusta 78105	107	Georgia150	153
Macon 68 104	106	At. & Char 60	65
Columbus 5s 83	85	Southwest'n115	116
ATLANTA BANK S	TOCKS.	S. Carolina 5	10
Atl'ta Nat'l200	-	Central 74	76
M'ch'ts B'k1(3	110	Central deb 89	91
B'k State Ga 120	150	Aug. & Sav 116	118
Gate City Nat. 100	105	A. & W. Pt 95	96
RAILROAD BOX	NDS.	do. deb 93	96
Ga. R. 68,1897.101	104	C. C. & A 15	18

### NEW YORK STOCKS.

### Etceks as Reported in the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, January 17 .- The share speculation was quiet and uninteresting during the morning hours to-day. The announcement that Trunk line representatives had been unable to agree at their meeting yesterday had little or no effect on prices. At the opening there was a decline less than 1 per cent, which was succeeded by a frac-tional rally and still later this improvement was lost. After the first call a moderate buying move-ment set in on the publication of the bank statement, showing that the banks reserve now was

8,775 above legal requirements, the largest

sum ever held, and prices advanced 1/4 to 1 per cent. Late in the day there was considerable activity and a decided pressure to sell some stocks.

A report from Philadelphia that the Pennsylvania railroad had cut fares between New York, Chicago and St. Louis to \$1 to immigrants landing from the ship, which had no effect. Early in the day this was used at this time, against the market. This, however, was officially denied. The decline except in few cases was unimportant. Northern Pacific were freely pressed for sale, common dropping 2; preferred 1% per cent. The market closed went. Canadier P cific was nearly unruggered with a subsequent receivery adand broke 5 per cent with a subsequent receivery. Capadier P cific was heavy throughout Western Union which was 1/2 percent higher. Can-

Exchange 48134. Money 11/2 31. Sub-treasury balances: Coin \$126,921,000: currency \$17,607,000. Governments firm; 4s 1217/6; \$3s 101 bid. State bonds

adian Pacific was 31/4 per cent lower. Sales 231,000

aun.		
Ala Class A 2 to 5	83 [Mobile & Ohio	7
do. Class B 5s 1	00 N. & C	33 .
6a. 6s†1		59
Ca. 76 mortgage 1	02 N. Y. Central	853/4
	30 Norfolk & W'n pre.	22
do. new	1856 Northern Pac	16%
	10 do. preferred	883/8
8. C. con. Brown 1	05 Pacific Mail	551/4
Tennessee 6s †	421/2 Reading	151%
Virginia 6s †	87 Rich. & Allegheny.	21/4
Virginia consols	87 Richmond & Dan	114%
Ohesap'ke & Ohio	61/2 Rich. & W. P. Ter'l.	191/2
Ohicago & N. W	81% Rock Island	107
do, preferred 1:	25 St. Paul	73
Den & Rio Grande		1043/
	131/2 Texas Pacific	125/8
. Kast Tenn. R. R	3 Union Pacific	48%
	6014 Wab. St. L. & Pac	5
Li & N.	227/8 do. preferred	121/2
	Western Union	567/8
#Bfd   Ex-interest	Offered Aaked	

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, January 17, 1885. New York-There is no change in the condition of the cotton market. Futures closed only a few points above yesterday. Spots, middling 11 1-16c.

of cotton futures in New	
OPENED.	CLOSED.
January11.13@	January11.09@11.11
February11.04(411.05	February 11.08@
March 11.12@	March11.14@
	April11.25@11.26
May 11.36@11.87	May11.37@11.38
June11.46@	
Closed very dull; sales	16,000 bales.

Liverpool - Futures closed quiet and steady. ots - Uplands 578d; Orleans 6d; sales 6,000 bales, of which 3,700 bales were American; receipts 16,200; merican 16,200.

Local-Cotton dull with nothing doing. Prices nominal. We quote as follows: Strict good middling 10 7-16c; good middling 10%c; middling

To 9-100! study tow midding 10/40! 104	mingaring
101/sc; tinges 101-160; stains 9% 99%c.	
The following is our statement of re	sceipts and
bioments for t-oday:	P
RECEIPTS.	C 20 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (1
By wagon	5
Air-Line Railroad	2
Georgia Railroad	50
Central Railroad	-
Western and Atlantic Railroad	22
West Point Railroad	Times and
E. Tenn., Va. and Ga. Railroad	50

...159,336 .159,531 997 160,529

ipments to-day..... 135.43

25,078 Stock on hand. NEW YORK, January 17- The Post's cotton market report says: As regards future deliveries it can hardly be said that there was any market at all, the total transactions being limited to 16,000 es, the smallest ever known. Nevertheless, as perators wisely object to going short, prices for the near months closed 1@2 100 higher than yes-

MEW YORK, January 17—The total visible sup-ply of cotton for the world is 3,140,796 bales, of which 2,667,496 bales are American, against 5,234 bales and 2,806,186 respectively last year, Rec

of cotton at all interior towns 66,537 bales; receipt from plantations 115,025. Crop in sight 4,717,153

By Telegraph, LIVERPOOL, January 17—Noon—Cetton dull with cownward tendency; middling uplands 5%; middling Orleans 6; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 5000; receipts 16,200; all American; uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 5 56-64; February and March delivery 6 58-64, 59-64; March and April delivery 6 2-51; April and May delivery 6 3-64; May and June delivery 6 6-64, 67-64; June and July delivery 6 10-64; August and September delivery 6 18-64; futures opened quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL January 17—2-200 p. m.—Sales of

opened quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, January 17—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 3,700 bales; uplands low middling clause January delivery 5:65-64, buyers; January and Kerbrusry delivery 5:65-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5:62-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5:62-64, buyers; May delivery 6:26-64, buyers; Muyers; Muyers; Muyers; June and July delivery 6:10-64, buyers; July and August delivery 6:13-64, buyers; August and September delivery 6:16-60, buyers; futures/closed quiet and steady.

NEWLYORK, January 17—Cottón quiet; sales 2:6-NEW: YORK, January 17—Cotton quiet; sales 245 bales: middling uplands 11 1-16; middling Orleans 11 5-16; net receipts none; gross 439. GALVESTON, January 17—Cotton firm; mid-dling 10 9-10; net receipts 340 bales; gross 510; sales 184; stock 38.53;

NORFOLK-Not received. WILMINGTON, January 17—Cotton steady; mid-dling 10%; net receients 199 bales: gross 199; sales none; stock 8.499; exports coastwise 788.

SAVANNAH-Not received. NEW ORLEANS-Not received.

MOBILE—Not received.

MEMPHIS, January 17—Cotton quiet; middling 10%; net receipts 1,122 bales; shipments 1,563; sales 750; stock 118,457; sales to spinners—.

AUGUSTA, January 17—Cotton dull; anid lling 10 5-16; net receipts 553 bales; shipments—; sales 89.

CHARLESTON, January 17—Cotton (quiet; raid-dling 10%; net receipts 560 bales; gross 860; sales 210 took 38.789; exports to Great Britain 5,017; coastwise 1,513. THE CHICAGO MARRET.

Features of the Speculative Movemen a in Grain and Produce.

By telegraph to The Constitution. CHICAGO, January 17-The wheat market to-day opened 1/4e lower for February and May, but the amount of business transacted for the first hour was very light and nominal in character. Owing to wire troubles in the east the foreign cable did not reach the board until 10:30, and then it was short. Liverpool was quiet and Mark Lane was essier. Receipts to-day were 130 cars, against 149 yesterday, but probably a large number were delayed by snow. The general feeling was rather weak early, but afterwards the market strength-ened a little. The entire range of fluctuations in

May was covered by %c.

The corn market displayed a good deal of strength to-day, and trading was quite positive and active. Liverpool was strong on corn and 1/2d per cental higher. Receipts to-day were 263 cars, egainst 275 yesterday, and out of this number 43 graded No. 2. The impression appears to hold that before this crop of corn will begin to come to market freely prices must be advanced, and accordngly traders are more willing to buy now, even at higher prices than they have hitherto been at iower figuies. Both corn and oats appear to have ome independent strength of their own, as the risible supply is very small when compared with the volume of wheat in sight. To-day February corn opened %c higher and May %c, and afterward advanced %c more and May %c, but both lost a little near the close of the session.

Oats opened 1/4c off for May, sold down 1/4c more and then advanced 1/4c with considerable trading. The stock of oats in store here is less than 500,000

May pork opened at \$12.50 and sold up to \$12.55. March lard opened at \$6.95 and remained dull teady around that point.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, January 17, 1885.
The following quotations indicate the fuctustions on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

Opening. Highest. Lowest. Closing January ...... 80 801/4 793/4 January...........12 121/2 12 121/2 12 121/2 12 121/2 

Flour, Grain and Meal. \*TLANTA. January 17-Hay scarce and active with decided upward todency in quotations. Flour — Patent process \$5.65,50.00; extra fanny \$5.00; fanny \$4.75; extra fanniy \$4.25; superfine \$3.25,638.75. Wheat—Mills about supplied. The unsettled state of the market is such that no satisfactory and reliable prices can be given. Corn—The following prices ruled to-day: white, ear lots, bulk, 588: 19. prices ruled to-day; white, car lots, bulk, Sec, 1a sacked file; mixed, car lots bulk 140; do, sacked 57c Corn Mes) -65c. Oath No. 2 western bulk 139; do sacked 41c. Rive-To distillers 20c@31.00, car lots Hay- Choice timothy, small bales \$18.00 par ton, large bales \$17.50; No. 2, small bales \$18.00; large bales \$15.00; clover, small bales, 915.00; large bales \$15.00; clover, small bales, 915.00. Wheat Bran-Car lots, small sacks, 82c; large 85c. Grits—\$4.65 % bbl.

oward street and western superfine \$2.50 a \$3.00; xtre \$5.10 a \$3.00; xtre \$5.10 a \$3.00; xtre \$5.10 a \$3.00; xtre \$5.10 a \$3.00; xtre \$2.50 a \$3.00; xtre \$2.50 a \$3.00; xtre \$2.50 a \$3.00; xtre \$7.00; a \$3.00 a \$3.75. Rio brands 4.75. Wheat, southern steady and quiet; western higher but dull; southern red \$3.00; a mber \$5.00; No. 1 Marvland \$9.50 a \$7.00; No. 2 western wintered spot \$91.40.9124. Corn, souhern firm and quiet; vestern firmer; southern white \$90 a \$2.2; yellow \$9.00. NEW YORK January \$7.00. NEW YORK, January 17—Floor, southern firm; ommon to fair extra \$3.40@\$4.35; good to choice

common to fuir extra 83.40g84.35; good to choice extra 83.96g85.0 Wheat spot steady; ungraded red 88.694; do. white 94; No. 2 red February 924.43 50%. Corn, spot 1/46% bligher; ungraded 51.633; do. white 49.651; No. 2 January 57.4633%. Oats 4.6% chigher, closing weaker; No. 2 384.63 50%. Hops firmly held; common to prime 126918.

ST. LOUIS, January 17—Froar unchanged; family 82.70682; 90; choice 83.2584.00; tancy 83.20484.95; Wheat opened higher but declined and closed about the same as yesterday; No. 2 ced fall 87%. 6853% cash and January. Corn opened higher, reacted and closed about at yesterday stigures 361/46363% cash; 363/4637% January. Oats slow; 29 cash: 32.6725; Mny. CHICAGO, January 17—Frour unchanged; good

cash: 32@22% May.

GHICAGO, January 17—Flour unchanged: good tolcholee spring extras \$2.00@\$3.50 Wheat, No 2 red January 72%(@05%; No. 2 Chicago spring 79% (26%; No. 2 red 81%(268). Corn shows an improvement of 32% (26%; Cash 38%; January 38%(263%) Cats, trading was only for export for May, which was active at 27%(26.2%).

LOUISYILLE, January 17—Wheat firm; long-berry 83; No. 2 red 80. Corn, No. 2 mixed 42%; do. white 40. Oats, No. 2 mixed 32%.

Grocenes.

ATLANTA, January 17—Coffee—Rio 10@13½c; dia government Java 25c. Sugari—Standard A 6½c; granulated 6½c; white extra C 6½c; New Orleansurgers, white best 6½c; yellow clarified 5½de6½. Molasses—Black strap in bbls 20c. Syrup—New Orleanschoic 50c; prime 45c; fair 55@40c; common 25c. 30c. Tess—Black 40@50c; green 40@50c. Nutmeg 80c. Cloves 20c. Allspice 12c. Cinnamon 25c. 8ago 50c. African ginger 16c. Mace 80c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7½c; Soston butter 8c; pearl 20ster 6½c; XXX do. 5c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 3 kits, L.W., 26@50; do. ½ bbls, 80 Es. 22.76@38.00; do. ½ bbls, 100 Es. 85.50. Soap \$2.00@@85.00 % 100 cakes. Candles—Bull weight 14c. Matches—Round wood, % gross \$1.20; % 20c \$1.74; % 800 \$8.75; % 400 \$4.50. Soda, n kegs, 6½c; in hoxes 5½c. Rice 6@7c.

n ker. &c: in boxes 5/40. Ride 6370.

NEW YORK, January 17-Coffee, spot fair Rid unchanged at 5/4; No. 7 Rid spot s.15; February 8.05@3.10. Sugar firm and higher; Beazil 4/46; fair to good refining 4/4@5; refued firmer; C 4/4@5; extra C 5/4@5/4; white extra C 5/4@5/4; white extra C 5/4; yellow 4/4@4/4; off A 5/5; mould A 6/46/4; standard A 5/4; cut losf and crussed 6/4 00 infectioners A 5/4; evowdered 6/4/26/4; ranuatad 6; cutes 6/4. Molasses steady; New Orleans 4/265, cite firm; domestic 4/4/46/4; Pains 4/4/35/4; rangoon 4/4/44/4.

NEW ORLEANS. January 17—Coffee quiet and unchanged Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 7% 911. Sugar in good demand and unchanged; common to good common 8% 94; fair to fully fair 3% 94; yellow clarified 366%. Moisses in good demand; prime to choice 36644. Rice firm; Louisiana ordinary to prime 6% 95%.

CHICAGO, January 17—Sugar firmer; standard

A 5; cut lost 767%: granulated 6%66%.

Provisions.

CKICAGO, January 17—Pork firm: advanced 12% but closed easier: cash \$12.422.6812.15; February \$12.172.6812.22%. Lard about 7 be higher: cash 6.506.68.0% Soxed meats in fair request; dry salted snou ders 4.85.4.90; short ribe 6.18.66.17%; short clear 6.50.66.55.

LOUISVILLE, January 17—Provisions steady, miss pork \$15.50. Suis meats, shoulders 5: dear ribe 6%; clear sides 5% 8.60, shoulders 5: dear ribe 6%; clear sides 5% 8.60, shoulders 5½; clear rice 7½; clear sides 5%; hams, sugar-cuted 10%. Lard, prime leafo%.

ST. LOUIS, January 17—Provisions firmer. Port \$12.27%. Bulk meats, long clear 6.15; short rib 6.25; short clear 6.50. Racon, lowe clear 7: short rib 7½; short clear 7.85@7.40. Lard 6.70.66.75.

NEW YORK, January 17—Ports firm: new measpot \$13.50. Middle dult; long clear \$2. Lard opened 2.64 points higher, closing weak; western steam spot 7.70.67.25; 71.667.19.

ATLANTA, January 17—Firm at quotations; dear rib sides 6%6 %c. Sacon—Sugar-cuted hapsed.

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Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, January 17—There is some demand for dried fruit. Apples \$3.00@83.50. Lemons—Messins \$4.00@84.50 \$ box; Palermo \$3.70@84.60. Oranges = \$1.50@82.00 \$ box for choice selected. Large stock on the market. Cocoanus—4@4/c. Unexples—None. Bananas—31.25 \$2.50\$ bunch. Figs—16@18c. Raisins—\$ box \$2.75; new London \$3.75; % box \$1.75; % box 900. Chrants—7%@80. Cranberries—600 \$2.81; \$14.00 \$ bbl. California Fears—\$5.00 \$ box. Clitron—25@40c. Almonds—20. Pecans—12. Brasils—10 Filberts—15@10c. Walnuts—16c. Apples and rough dried peaches \$6; pealed peaches \$6; C. Peanuts—Firm; Tennessee 6c; North Carolina 6/40; Virginia 7%@8; reasted 15/c \$ ft extra Cider—Apple barrels \$7.50; % barrels \$4.00; crab. barrels \$5.50; % barrels \$4.00;

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, January 17—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified \$1.00@\$1.40: rye, rectified, \$1.10@\$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium \$1.50@\$2.00; rum. rectified, \$1.20@\$1.75; New England \$1.75@\$2.50; St. Croix \$4.00: Jamaica \$3.50@\$5.50; gin, domestic, \$1.50@\$2.50; imported \$5.00@\$4.50; copnac brandy, domestic, \$1.50@\$2.50: imported \$5.00@\$3.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, \$1.75; apple and peach brandy \$2.00@\$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy \$1.00@\$1.25; port wine \$1.50@\$6.00, owing to quality; sherry \$1.50@\$6.00; catawba \$1.20.@\$1.75; scuppernong \$1.00@\$1.25.

2T. LOUIS, January 17.—Whisky steady at \$1.13.

CHICAGO, January 17.—Whisky steady at \$1.13.

CHICAGO, January 17-Whisky steady at \$1.13.

Naval Stores. WILMINGTON, January 17—Turpentine firm at 27; rosin quiet; strained \$1.05; good strained \$1.10; tar firm at \$1.10; crude turpentine steady; hards \$1.15; yellow dip and virgin \$1.75.

CHARLESTON, January 17—Turpentine quiet at 28; rosin steady; strained \$1.10; good strained \$1.15. SAVANNAH. January 17—Turpentine dull at 28; no sales; rosin firm at \$1.05@\$1.25. NEW YORK, January 17—Rosin quiet at \$1.25@ \$1.30; turpentize dull at 31.

Hardware. Hardware,

atlanta, January 17-Market active. 'Horse shoes \$4.00', mule shoes \$5.00', torse-shoe usils 12% (200. Iron-bound hames \$4.00. Trace-chains 312 70. Ames shovels \$9.50. Space \$9.50 \$313.01 Ares \$7.00@10.00 \$4.00. Cotton rope 16. Swede from 50. Tolled (or merchant bar) 2% rate. Cast-steel 150. Nails \$2.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, \$5.70; painted 50. Powder, after \$4.00. hissing \$1.70. Ber-lead 70; shot \$1.85.

Dountry Produce.

Donntry Produce.

ATLANTA, January 17—Eggs—22@24c. Burter
—Strictly choice Jersey 80c; strictly anoice Tennesses 20c; other grades 12% 31sc. Poultry—Young chickens 12% 320c; small 10@12%c; hense 25c; co% 20. ducks 20@22c; live turkeys 10@11c% b. Dressed Poultry—Chickens 11@12%; turkeys 13@15. Frish Potatoes—Choice eastern and western 25.5@2.75% barrel. Sweet Potatoes—90@81.00c. Honey—8trained 9@12%c; in the comb 13@15c. Onions—Choice eastern \$2.50@\$2.75. Cabbage—2% 33c. Choice—Skines 12.

Miscellaneous ATLANTA, January 17— Leather — Jobbers report a very satisfactory trade: G. L. 28.425; P. D. 21824c; best 25:625c; whiteask sole 40c; harness leather 80:638c; black upper 35:640c. ATLANTA, January 17— Bagging —13, 78 103 1034c; 134 78 1034@1034c Iron Mes—Arrow 31,40 8 1.45 9 bundle

Live Stock. ATLANTA, January 17—Mules strong and firm with demand active. Plug horses in good request; harness horses dull with no demand and few offering. We quote: Horses, olug, round lots, \$90@\$125. Mules. car lots, \$120@\$150, owing to grade.

Central Bank Block Stock. WE WILL PAY CASH FOR THE ABOVE HENDRIX & OSBORN. 31 S. Broad St.

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Without change and without extra fares. Condensed Local Passenger Schedule (on a basis Central Standard time, by which all trains are run) in effect January 18th, 1885. SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	Fast mail No. 3.	
Leave Chattanooga	10 20 pm	8 40 am	
" Ooltewah	10 55 pm		
" Cohutta	11 25tpm	9 50 am	
A water	11 55 pm	10 18 am	
Arrive DALTON		10 18 am	
	1 25 am		
Arrive East Rome			
Leave East Rome	1 30 am		
" Rockmart	2 32 am		
41 Dallas	3 17 am	1 36 pm	
Arrive Atlanta	4 35 am		
Leave Atlanta	4 45 am		
" McDonough	5 57 am		
" Jackson	6 35 am	5 26 pm	
Leave Indian Spring	6 48 am	5 16 pm	***********
Arrive MACON"	8 08 am	7 13 p.a	
Leave MACON	8 38 am	7 40 pm	
" Cochran	10 20 am		
" Eastman	11 03 am		
	8 25 pm	3.30 am	
Leave JESUP			
" Sterling		6 01 pm	
Arrive BRUNSWICK		6 50 am	

Sterling		6 01 pr	n
, NO	RTHWAR	RD.	
STATIONS.	Express No. 2.	Fast Mail No. 4.	
cave BRUNSWICK  Sterling	11 40 am 3 59 pm 4 50 pm 6 80 pm 7 20 pm 8 59 pm 9 28 pm 10 55 pm 11 10 pm 11 16 am 2 10 am 2 20 am 2 20 am 4 10 am 4 10 am 4 45 am 4 45 am	8 50 pm 10 40 pm 11 20 am 4 35 am 5 30 am 7 40 am 8 15 am 10 50 am 10 50 am 12 15 pm 12 55 pm 2 15 pm 3 05 pm 4 00 pm 4 00 pm 6 10 pm 6 10 pm 6 45 pm 6 45 pm	
rive Chattanooga	5 20 am	7 20 pm	

STATIONS.	Express No. 1.		
Leave CLEVELAND  Cobutta Dalton  Arrive East Rome East Rome  Rockmart Daltan  Trive ATLANTA	2 32 am 3 17 am	8 50 am 9 40 am 11 20 am 11 55 am 12 48 pm 1 36 pm	
NO	RTHWAR	RD.	
STATIONS.	Express No. 2.	Fast Mail No. 4.	***********
CRVE ATLANI'A  Dallas  Rockmart  rrive East Rome  Eave East Rome  Dalton	12 33 am	12 55 pm 2 15 pm 3 05 pm 4 00 pm 7 10 pm	

SOUTHWARD.

1 Cohutta..... 6 53 am 9 49 pm ArriveCLEVELAND 7 25 am 10 20 pm CONNECTIONS. CONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Chattanooga with Memphis and Charleston Division, E. T. & G. B. R., and Cincinnati Southern B'y and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R'y.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Cleveland with main line East Fenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. and connect at Rome with Alabama Division E. T., V. & Gs. R. R.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 8 and 4 connect at Atlants and Macon with all diverging roads, and connect at Jesup with S., F. & W. R'y for Florida

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 have Pullman Palace Sleep ing Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, and through day ocaches between Chattanooga and Jacksonville. Trains 3 and 4 connect at Cleveland with Pullman Sleepers between Cleveland and New York, and also with Sleepers between Cleveland and Warm Springs without change. Trains Nos. 1 and 2 have Sleeping Cars between Macon and Cleveland, connecting with Pullman Sleepers between Cleveland and New York. All trains run daily. Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect at

Cochran daily, except Sunday.

J. S. MALLORY,
J. S. Sup't. Erunswick Sub-Division, Macon,
J. W. FRY,
Superintendent Georgia Division, Atlanta, Ga
B. W. WRENN, J. J. GRIFFIN, A. G. P. A., Atlanta.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF ALL TRAINS At Union Depot, Atlanta. Ga All time given here is Atlanta city time.

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## PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

Richmond and Danville RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Great Through Car Route -WITH-

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS AND THROUGH

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE COMPLETE

BETWEEN THE SOUTH AND NORTH

### 72 MILES SHORTER -AND-8 HOURS QUICKER

Than any other route To Washington and the East. Richmord and Danville Railroad Time

Schedule in effect, Oct. 12th, 1884.	Mail and Express No. 53.	Expres No. 51
Leave Atlanta (City Time) Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time) " Lula " Greenville " Charlotte " Salisbury " Greensboro Arrive Danville	8 40 a m 11 04 a m 2 50 p m 6 30 p m 7 53 p m 9 28 p m	6 00 p r 8 41 p r 12 35 a r 5 30 a r 7 17 a r 9 20 a r
Leave Danville "Lyachburg "Challottsville Arrive Washington Leave Washington Arrive Baltimore "Philadelphia "New York "Boston	11 30 p m 1 55 a m 3 60 a m 8 00 a m 8 20 a m 9 20 a m	11 45 a n 3 00 p n 5 25 p n 10 25 p n 11 15 p n 12 30 a m 8 40 a n 6 40 a n
Leave Danville	12 40 a m 1 5 20 a m 7 00 a m	8 00 p n

Leave Gainesville city time..... ONLY 31 HOURS TRANSIT ATLANTA TO NEW YORK The Only Line Running Pullman Builet and Sleeping Cars, without change, Atlanta to New York via

ing Cars, without enange, assault to deep washington.

Births secured and numbers given ten days in advance in these cars. Train number 53 has Pullman Palace cas New Orleans to Washington.

Train number 51 has Pullman Buffet and Sleep ing Car Atianta to New York. Two daily trains for Athens, Ga EXCEPT SUNDAY.

E. BERKELY,
Superintendent,
Atlanta, Ga.
C. W. CHEARS,
Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta, Ga. THE GEORGIA RAILROAD GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

Leave Atlanta.....Leave Gainesville.....Arrive Athens....Ar. Washington.....

Trian No. 28 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grove town, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Camak Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stops Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Harlem for support.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and Southeast.

## -via-Atlanta & West Point R.R.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 11th, 1885.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE Between Georgia, South Carolina and the North to NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS and all points in the Southwest. Three daily PULLMAN SLEEPERS

Between Washington, Atlanta and Mobile and

TAKING EFFECT SUNDAY, JAN. 11th, 1885. SOUTH BOUND. No. 50. | No. 52. | No. 54 | No. 2. Lv. Atlanta... 12 35 pm 11 40 pm 3 00 pm 4 355 pm Ar Fairburn... 1 13 pm 12 28 pm 9 4 38 pm 9 4 52 pm 12 43 pm 14 34 pm 14 52 pm 15 43 pm 14 34 pm 14 52 pm 15 54 pm 15 54 pm 15 14 pm | Newhan | 2 00 pm | 1 14 am | 4 2 pm | 4 9 am | 4 10 gansville | 2 46 pm | 2 04 am | 4 23 am | 4 25 pm | 3 18 pm | 2 33 am | 4 25 pm | 3 25 am | 5 22 pm | 4 25 pm | 3 25 am | 5 22 pm | 4 25 pm |

	No. 51.	No. 58.	No. 55.	No.
Lv.N. Orleans "Mobile "Montgom'y "Columbus	1 15 am 8 05 am	9 00 pm	3 85 am	
" West Point. " LaGrange	10 24 am 11 13 am 11 43 am	11 35 pm 12 29 am 1 03 am	11 49 am	6 40
" Hogansville " Grantville " Newnan " Palmetto	12 21 pm 12 52 pm	2 48 am	120000000000000000000000000000000000000	7 09 4 7 24 1 7 54 1 8 24 1
" Fairburn Ar. Atlanta Pullman sle	1 39 pm 2 20 pm	3 02 am 3 45 am	2 40 pm	8 38 1

Orleans on all trains.

Orleans on all trains.

Western railroad aleepers on trains 52 and 55 between Atlanta and Columbus.

Train 52 connects at Montgomery with trains for Selma and Eufaula.

GECIL GABEETT, Gen'l Manager. 1 Montgomery.

The Georgia Pacific Railway

LOCAL TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT DEC. 14, 1884 CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

No. 50. | No. 54. | | No. 56.

		New Orleans Mail.		Sun- beam (Accom
*Simpson St. *Howell	9 00 am 1 33 pm	7 16 am	11 00pm I1 45pm 11 52pm	4.40am
*Peyton	2 12 pm	7 33 am 7 36 am 7 47 am 7 52 am 8 02 am 8 03 am 8 24 am 8 37 am 9 08 am 9 27 am 9 51 am 10 10 am 10 31 am	12 33pm 12 43pm 12 51pm 1 11pm 1 27pm 1 46pm 2 10pm 2 40pm 3 12pm	5 03pm 5 16pm 5 24pm 5 35pm 5 41pm 5 55pm 6 08pm 6 23pm 6 48pm
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Oxford	5 06 pm		5 22pm 5 26pm 5 35pm 6 05pm 6 18pm 6 38pm 6 38pm 7 03pm 7 30pm 7 34pm 8 16pm 8 28pm 9 26om	
-	7 05 pm	8 00 pm	9 50pm	

Lv. Meridian... 1 05 am 10 00 pm "New Orleans 7 00 am 6 00 am Lv. Jackson..... 6 10 am 6 10 am 'Vicksburg.... 8 40 am 8 40 am 'ShreveportLy 7 10 pm 7 10 pm N o 51. Atlanta Fast †Fast No. 55. No. 53. Night beam †Exp's Express. Ar.Atlanta.... 6 20pm 2 30 pm 7 10 am 9 00am Simpson St.... 2 24pm 8 41 pm 6 40 am 8 3 50am \*Howell...... 8 33 pm 6 32 am 8 44 am 8 31am 8 18am 8 12am 8 024m 7 48am 7 33am 7 20am 7 03am 6 40am 6 15am 1 49pm 5 39 p m 1 31 am 5 21 p m 1 1 am

4 41 p m 11 55 am 4 25 p m 11 40 am 4 14 p m 11 15 am 4 10 p m 11 03 am 3 50 p m 10 55 am 3 30 p m 10 14 am 3 21 p m 9 58 am 3 08 p m 9 33 am 2 57 p m 9 12 am 2 52 p m 9 03 am 2 50 p m 8 42 am | 202 p m 9 05 am | 200 p m 8 42 am | 200 p m 8 42 am | 200 p m 8 42 am | 200 p m 6 42 am | 200 p m 7 48 am | 200 p m 6 00 am | 200 p m 6 Ar. Meridian. 2 45am 5 10 a m • New Orleans 9 00pm 10 00 p m

eFlag Stations. † Daily. 1Daily, except Sunday,
Mann's Boudoir Buffet Sleeping Cars between
Atlanta and New Orleans, without change, on
Nos. f0 and f1.

Elegant Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and
Birmingham, on Nos. f2 and f3.

Westward, connects at Oxanna with E. T., V.
and Ga. and at Birmingham with Cin. and T. P.
and L. and N.

Eastward, connects at Atlanta with R. and D.,
Cen. R. of Ga., E. T., V. and Ga., W. and A. and
A. and W. Pt. Railroads.

## KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following time card in effect Sunday, Novem-

Leaves Atlanta. NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Su 

Cincinnati.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.

No. 11 has Pullman car Jacksonville, Fla., to

St. Louis without change.

No. 19 has Pullman Palace cars New Orleans to

Leave Chattanooga
Leave Dalton.

Arrive Atlanta
Stops at all important way stations
No. 2 EXPERSS—DALLY. 

JOS. M. BROWN,
Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent
ALTON ANGER,
R. A. ANDERSON,
General Superintendent,
RTHFACER.

## NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

On and after Oct. 22th, 1884. Trains on this road will run as follows:

Time given here is 90 meridien, Atlanta cit time. No. 50. | No. 52. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. 6:30 a m 7:40 a m 5:00 p m 10:54 a m 8:41 p m 12:30 p m 9:40 p m

MERCER SLAUGHTER, G. P. A OAM SING LEE, NEW CHINESE LAUN-dry, No. 28 Peachtree st. Strictly first class washing and ironing. General washing, 75c per dozen; shirts, 10c.esch; cuifs, Sc per pair; collars, 3c each, 2 for 5c, or 90c per dozen, at above num-ber, or, Wa Hing, 18 Whitehall st. Same price both places.

THROUGH THE C EVENTS OF INTEREST G

UP ABOUT TOW Eappenings Here and There—In the Ospitol, Around the Station House Streets—Minor News Notes Caug the Sidewalk—Gossip in the G

Ex-Coroner Frank Hillburn has

There were three interments Mrs. Pacetti is quite ill at her

Miss Maggie Sullivan was buri in Oakland cemetery.

An infant of Mr. and Mrs. He will be buried to-day. The funeral of Mrs. A. C. Fox of terday. She was buried in Oaklan Mr. Wm. Markham is rapidly His friends are confident of his ea

The greatest convenience yet is open all night of the restaurant "As an Appesizing Tonic and Duffy's Barley Malt Whisky has Try it."

Hon. H. R. Delacey, a New Yor passed through Atlanta yesterda Columbus.

The store of Bell & Pitts is still business is being conducted as u Turnbull, the receiver. The city council will be calle afternoon to increase the sum sugappropriation to the police depar One of Dobme's delivery team on Whitehall street Saturday wagon was badly used up, but th not hurt.

Pure Jersey milk and butte cents per gallon; butter, 40 cents Bend your orders to "Hilldale fa phone No. 22. Five calls.

Mr. Ed McBurney was taken si yesterday and was compelled tag take fis bed. His mother and sis returned from the north, and as h hands his friends hope to see him again soon.

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Late Saturday night Mr. M. chairman of the street commission being killed at the Whitehall of Maher was standing on one trace a long freight train, which was be crossing, to move off another trace watching the train Mr. Maher another engine which was me track upon which he was standingine struck him. Fortunatel was moving slow when it hit Mr. was knocked several feet, and it his hat. One leg was pretty be his hat. One leg was pretty but Mr. Maher was out yester

SCALPED BY A BRID Thomas Pollard Hurt by th

Thomas Pollard, a train hand gia railroad, came near meeting s Thomas Pollard, a train hand gia railroad, came near meeting a early yesterday morning at the bridge. Mr. Pollard was woryard and was engaged in switchi was standing on a box car whice pulled toward the gity, and wle passed under the bridge he forgothead. The bridge is too low pass safely under while standing Mr. Pollard's forehead came in the heavy wood. The train was good rate and the lick was a territed pollard was knocked down, but was near the middle of the cardrop off. Had he fallen between would certainly have been ground had he fallen to the grate he weet a fellow workman side. His face was covered with blow was almost unable to rise. He was held the car and carried to Dr. Martin's When the blood was washed away Drin found that the man's scalp had from the front part of his head, inches long, extending across had been inflicted. The scalp with its place, and the needle and to hold it where it belonged, sutches were required. Mr. Politaken to his boarding house. He well last night.

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For several days past Patrol and Poole have been assign duty. Late Saturday night preached by a gentleman who teen robbed of a baske quantity of groceries.

men began investigating the
about half past three o'clock
ing located the thief, but wh the act of nabbing him he spe officers followed and when ne Peachtree and Houston street at the fugitive. Several sho Immediately after one of the s dropped to the ground, but be could reach him he gained his off sgain. He succeeded i Scon after the shootin message was received at po message was received at polic from Cheshire's woodyard of saying that a dead man had be middle of Wheatstreet, near the Captain Aldridge and Patrolus went at once to the plan went at ence to the place de-ing to find the negro at whom when he reached the place in man could be found. Captai Patrolman Hildebrand are bo ion that the negro was hit shots, and fell where the party message had seen him. The that some negro came by wounded darkey in escapi reached the place where he fe

ORIMES AND CRIM Some Stolen Goods Recovered Overcoat -- Playing ( Yesterday afternoon Capi Patrolmen Mercer and Nois

ratrolmen hereet and Robai of six, against whom they ha charge of disorderly conduct. ton Bussey, Lee Printum, Wa Goldsmith, Lawrence Johns Bonner. The arresting office Bonner. The arresting office against the prisoners in permorning, and after the city of will arrest each man for gai John Coppage was given as He is charged with larceny. a fine overcoat was stolen from on Peachtree street, near the page is charged with the their Solemon Farr was run in noon by Patrolmen Hildebrar is hooked as a suspect. some stolen goods the patrol a dozen boxes of yes a fine plain farr's possession. He to account for his ownershi The gold ring and the pow headquarters awaiting iden Saturday night latea thie

of money. Moses Formley was run warrant charging him wit pair of shoes. B. B. Crawford, who does ell street, will be arraigned by this morning and asked to et charge of doing business wi the registration tax. The c Mr. Reinhardt, who is eng

THE WORRY OF A CONSTANT Soreness of Lungs which ge nies it, are both remedied by

Atlanta Fast †Exp's Express. No. 53. No. 53. San beam †Exp's txee'm 6 30pm 2 30 pm 7 10 am 9 00am 2 24pm 8 41 pm 6 40 am 8 50am 8 83 pm 6 32 am 8 44am 8 18 p m 6 18 am 8 43 am 8 18 p m 6 14 am 8 31 am 8 18 p m 6 14 am 8 31 am 8 18 p m 5 56 am 8 18 m 8 18 m 7 55 p m 5 25 am 8 12 am 7 28 p m 4 45 am 7 28 p m 4 45 am 7 28 p m 4 45 am 7 20 am 7 20 am 6 10 p m 3 55 am 6 40 am 6 20 p m 2 40 am 6 15 am 6 30 p m 1 31 am 5 30 p m 1 31 am 5 30 p m 1 31 am 5 20 p m 1 31 am 5 03 p m 12 35 am 4 49 p m 12 13 am 4 41 p m 11 55 am

ENNESAW ROUTE.

TERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

neltime card in effect Sunday, Novem NORTHBOUND.

NO. 1 EXPRESS-DAILY. l way stations and by signals.

ETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays

ns solid to Rome.
ss Pullman car Jacksonville, Fla., to s Pullman Palace cars New Orleans to

attanooga.....

GH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

HEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

given here is 90 meridien, Atlanta

Y EXCEPT SUNDAY. No. 50. | No. 52. lulah Falls.

THROUGH THE CITY.

EVENTS OF INTEREST GATHERED UP ABOUT TOWN.

Eappenings Here and There-In the Courts, at the Capitol, Around the Station House and on the Streets—Minor News Notes Caught up on the Sidewalk—Gossip in the Gutters.

Ex-Coroner Frank Hillburn has returned to There were three interments in Oakland

yesterday.]
Mrs. Pacetti is quite ill at her residence on Jenkins street. Miss Maggie Sullivan was buried yesterday

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An infant of Mr. and Mrs. Howell Erwin will be buried to-day. The funeral of Mrs. A. C. Fox occurred yes-

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Hon. H. R. Delacey, a New York alderman, bassed through Atlanta yesterday en route to The store of Bell & Pitts is still open and the

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Pure Jersey milk and butter. Milk, 40 cents per gallon; butter, 40 cents per pound. Send your orders to "Hilldale farm." Tele-

phone No. 22. Five calls. tr Mr. Ed McBurney was taken sick in church yesterday and was compelled to go home and take his bed. His mother and sister have just returned from the north, and as he is in good hands his friends hope to see him on the streets

Late Saturday night Mr. M. E. Maher, chairman of the street commission, came near being killed at the Whitehall crossing. Mr. Maher was standing on one track waiting for a long freight train, which was blockading the crossing, to move off another track. While watching the train Mr. Maher tailed to see another engine which was moving on the track upon which he was standing until the engine struck him. Fortunately the engine was moving slow when it hit Mr. Maher. He was knocked several feet, and in falling lost his hat. One leg was pretty badly bruised, but Mr. Maher was out yesterday.

SCALPED BY A BRIDGE.

Thomas Pollard Burt by the Bell Street

Thomas Pollard, a train hand on the Georgia railroad, came near meeting a violent death early yesterday morning at the Bell street bridge. Mr. Pollard was working in the yard and was engaged in switching cars. He was standing on a box car which was being pulled toward the city, and whon the car passed under the bridge he forgot to lower his head. The bridge is too low for a man to pass safely under while standing on a car and Mr. Pollard's forehead came in contact with the heavy wood. The train was moving at a good rate and the lick was a terrible one. Mr. Pollard was knocked down, but fortunately was near the middle of the car and did not was near the middle of the car and drop off. Had he fallen between the cars he would certainly have been ground to death, or had he fallen to the grate he would almost certainly have been killed. As soon as the train stopped Mr. Pollard calltrain stopped Mr. Pollard called a fellow workman to his side. His face was covered with blood and he was almost unable to rise. He was helped of the car and carried to Dr. Martin's office. When the blood was washed away Dr. Martin's omes. When the blood was washed away Dr. Martin found that the man's scalp had been torn from the front part of his head. A gash five inches long, extending across the forehead, had been inflicted. The scalp was drawn back to its place, and the needle and silk were used to hold it where it belonged. About fifteen stitches were required. Mr. Pollard was then taken to his boarding house. He was resting well last night.

## SHOOTING AT A THIEF.

Patrolmen Hildsbrund and Poole Have a Lively Chase and Do Some Shooting.

Several pistol shots on l'eachtree street, near Houston street, awoke citizens residing in that ocality about four o'clock yesterday morn-For several days past Patrolmen Hildebrand and Poole have been assigned to detective duty. Late Saturday night they were approached by a gentleman who claimed to have teen robbed of a basket containing a quantity of groceries. The patrol-men began investigating the complaint, and about haif past three o'clock yesterday morn-ing located the thief, but when they were in the act of nabbing him he sprang away. The officers followed and when near the corner of Peachtree and Houston streets began shooting

at the fugitive. Several shots were fired. Immediately after one of the shots the negro dropped to the ground, but before the officers could reach him be gained his feet and started off again. He succeeded in getting away. Soon after the shooting a telephone message was received at police headqurters from Cheshire's woodyard of Wheat street, saying that a dead man had been found in the middle of Wheat street, near the Calico house. Captain Aldridge and Patrolman Hildebrand Captain Aldridge and Patrolman Hildebrand went at once to the place designated, expecting to find the negro at whom he shot, but when he reached the place no sign of a dead man-could be found. Captain Aldridge and Patrolman Hildebrand are both of the opinion that the negro was hit by one of the shots, and fell where the party who sent the message had seen him. They also believe that some negro came by and aided the wounded darkey in escaping before they reached the place where he fell.

ORIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Some Stolen Goods Recovered--Stealing an Overcoal--Playing Cards.

Yesterday afternoon Captain Manley and Patrolmen Mercer and Noian ran in a party of six, against whom they have preferred the charge of disorderly conduct. They are Peyton Eussey, Lee Printum, Warren Cook, Lewis Goldsmith, Lawrence Johnson and Robert Benner. The arresting officers will appear

against the prisoners in police court this morning, and after the city cases are disposed of will arrest each man for gaiming.

John Coppage was given a cell yesterday.

He is charged with larceny. A few days ago a fine overcoat was stolen from Floyd's saloon, on Feachtree street, near the railroad. Coppage is the sale of the sa Page is charged with the thett of that coat.

Solemon Farr was run in yesterday afternoon by Patrolmen Hildebrand and Poole. Farr is booked as a suspect. In searching for some stolen goods the patrolmen found about a dozen boxes of yeast powders and a fine plain gold ring in Farr's possession. He was unable ring unable Farr's possession. He was unable to account for his ownership and was taken in.
The gold ring and the powders are at police headquerters awaiting identification.
Saturday night late a thief entered George S.
May's residence, No. 29 West Baker street, and stole a few suit of eightes and a small amount

stole a fine suit of clothes and a small amount

of nioney.

Moses Formley was run in yesterday on a
warrant charging him with the larceny of a

Pair of shoes.

B. B. Crawford, who does business on Mitchell street, will be arraigned before the recorder this morning and asked to enter a plea to the charge of doing business without the paying the registration tax. The case was made by Mr. Reinhardt, who is engaged in the city

THE WORRY OF A CONSTANT COUGH, and the Screness of Lungs which generally accompa-nics it, are both remedied by Dr. Jane's Ex-

A STARTLING DISCOVERY. The Atlanta National Bank Janitor Finds Some one Secreted in the Bank.

Some one Secreted in the Bank.

"Some body is trying to rob the Atlanta National bank" exciteldy cried the bank janitor to two gentlemen, yesterday afternoon as they were passing down Alabama street.

The janitor of this bank is supplied with a key to the front door and one of his Sunday duties is to enter the bank Sunday afternoon and deposit the day's mail on the president's desk. This the janitor has done every Sunday in the year for several years past, but never before has he met with the startling discovery of last night. About six o'clock the janitor unlocked the front door and pushing it back walked into the building. As the door swung open the janitor's eye caught sight of a light in the office in the rear of the banking room. This was an unusual occurrence, in fact so unusual that the janitor stopped dead still. And before he could recover from his surprise a hand went up to the gas jet upon which his eyes were still riveted, and in an instant the light was turned out. No noise accompanied the extinguishing of the light, and after waiting long enough for the person in the dark

ring long enough for the person in the dark to make known his presence by speaking or coming torward the janitor, to make known his presence by speaking or coming forward the janitor, becoming unessy, stepped outside the door to look for a policeman. None was to be seen, but just then the two gentlemen came by and to them the janitor made the starling announcement that some one was trying to rob the bank. The two gentlemen quickly volunteered their services, and, with the janitor, entered the building. Before going in, however, the janitor acquainted the gentlemen with all that had occurred. After stepping into the bank the gentlemen locked the door behind them and removed the key. Then, guided by the and removed the key. Then, guided by the janiter they made a thorough search, as they thought of the banking room, the directors' office and the other rooms on the first floor of the building, but no one was found secreted anywhere. The result of the search induced the gentlemen to suspect that the janitor had been following a will of the wint of the property of the print of the search induced the gentlemen to suspect that the janitor had been following a will of the wint of the rooms of the print of the pr

will o' the wisp and they were on the point of leaving the building when the janitor begged them to ascend a stairway in further search. them to ascend a stairway in further search. More with a view to pleasing the janitor than with a hope of finding some one the gentlemen started up the steps. They were ascending slowly and noiselessly and when about half way up were startled by hearing a noise at the front door. The noise resembled the sound made by a heavy boit sliding backward in a large lock. Instantly the gentlemen hurriedly descended the stairway and, upon reaching the front door, were dumbiounded by ing the front door, were dumbfounded by finding it open. When they enlered the bank they had locked that door securely behind them and removed the key. This was done in order to trap the intruder, if there was one ing the bank. Now they found the door open, and, being unable to account for it, were thoroughly aroused. The patro men on that beat were searched for. Patro man Nolan was found and responded, but a careful search on his part resulted in no dis-coveries. Gaptain Aldridge made inquiry into the occurrence, but could find nothing. Mr. Romsre, the cashier of the bank was summoned. The information was of a life-inspiring nature, and a careful examination was made by him. He was unable to find anything showing that the bank had been molested in any way. The entire affair was quite a mystery. No one could imagine who had been in the bank, but all agreed that the intruder was armed with a key which fitted the front door. Nothing could be done to ascertain the object of the intrusion, and an uneasiness prevailed throughout the night among the police who were on duty on that best. A special watch was kept upon the bank by the patrolmen, and by a man detailed for that work alone.

LAID AWAY IN WEST VIEW.

Lizzie McCormick's Funeral and Burial Yesterday-The End of a Sad Life.

Lizzie McCormick's remains were laid to rest yesterday afternoon in West View ceme-tery. The funeral service took place at the house 50 Line street, and was largely atten-ded. The Rev. Dr. Kendall, of Trinity church officisted.

The body had been enshrouded in pure white

and encased in a neat coffin. The coffin was rested in the center of the parlor, and in this parlor the man of God and his audience, made up of the suicide's companions, assembled. There were several young men present. Dr. Kendall entered the parlor with a Bible in his hand. He advanced to the foot of the coffin words fell from his lips clearly and distinctly and went directly to the hearts of all. The mind of every one present went back to the days when sinless they had heard that word read in their homes. Dr. Kendall Knees that had not bended in prayer the woman who had forfeited her good name and home the minister prayed. He prayed for the dead and for the living. He prayed that field might lead the average and the prayed that field might lead the average and the test field might lead the average are the field might lead the field might lead the average are the field might lead the average that God might lead the erring ones back to a life of honor and usefulness; that the sad death of the erring one would be fruitful of great good. He prayed for all, for the world at large, and when he said amen there was

not a dry eye present.

The coffin was then borne to the hearse at Young men with kind hearts were there to do the last sad duty. The procession, made up of twelve or fifteen carriages, then started for the cemetery. The scene at the grave was a repetition of the one at the house. When an effort was made yesterday morning to secure a minister it seemed that none could be found. Several clergymen were requested to officiate and when on the point of quested to officiate and when on the point of giving it up a young man, well known in Atlanta, as a man of hig heart and pure impulses went to Dr. Kendall and stating the case asked his help. Dr. Kendall willingly complied saying that it was his duty to carry the word of God to the sinner and the sinful.

IN RELIGION'S CAUSE.

The Establishment of a Colored Orphanage at Skidaway Island, Near Savannah,

The Catholic church has begun an impor-tant work at Savannah among the colored people, and Mother Dominic, who is in charge of the matter, is in Atlanta. It seems that the church is about to begin an active work among the colored people, and has taken Skidaway Island as the point for establishing the nucleus. There, several years ago, was established part of a Benedictine monastery, and colored boys are educated by the fathers there. Some time ago Bishop Gross sent for Mother Dominic, of "The Poor Clares Callettines," Sister Margaret Mary, Sister Collett and Sister Paschalis who came over from York, England, arriving at Savan Sister Collett and Sister Paschails who came over from York, England, arriving at Savan-nah on the 11th of November. It is proposed to bring over other sisters to work in this cause. On Skidaway Island temporary buildings are now being erected for the school for colored orphan girls who will be taught in the elementary branches and in useful handiwork. This religious and educational work is done one of the strongest orders of the Catholic vided into three branches. It was founded by St. Francis of Assisi, Italy. The first branch is called the Franciscan priests, the second the poor clares, and the third the active order. The work at Skidaway among the colored orphan girls is done by the last two branches. The school will open in three weeks. Mother Deminic is in Atlanta, accompanied by Sister Paschalis. They are very deeply in earnest in the work they have in hand, and are ea-deavering to secure funds with which to ar-range for a wharf at Skidaway and for an artesian well on the island. There is considerable objection to the water now used on Skidawsy. Mother Dominic has been consulting h Colonel Baum, who has agreed to borthe well at the lowest possible figure. Mother Dominic says she has received no small amount of encouragement from non-Catholics. She and Sister Paschalis are at the convent of the Immaculate Conception, and will be in At-lanta two or three days longer, before return-

Gler Mary is the best; all lumps and no dust J. C. Wilson & Co. thest mo

THE CHURCHES.

SERMONS DELIVERED IN THE AT-LANTA PULPITS YESTERD Y

At the Second Baptist-Mr. Glenn at the First Metho dist-At the Congregationalist-At the Chur of Cur Pather-Dr. Armstong at St. Phil-ips-At the First Baptist-Etc,

First Methodist Church. Despite the intensely cold weather a good congregation greeted Rev. W. F. Glenn at his morning service on yesterday His text was Rev., xi chap. 15 verse: "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and His Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever." This resplendent vision of prophecy, said the preacher, is evidently hastening to its fulfillment. Nearly two thousand years ago it was seen and heard, too, by John in the isle of Patmos, and we from our present stand-point may befold the tokens of its accomplishment.

complishment.

The text implies that the kingdoms of this world were in some sense under Saltanic rule. Nor can it be questioned that the devil has been enthroned in the earth, for then thousands of years of human history. The wide-spread evil which has pervaded the world is evidence of its subjection to an alien power, a power hostile to God, and his alien power, a power hostile to God, and his Christ. The great needs of the gospel is to cast down the usurper and restore the dominion of Christ. His glorious work is advancing with rapid steadiness. The commerce, the politics, the literature, the social amusements of men are being more and more subordinated to the rightful authority of the gospel. At this point the preacher referred to the missionary work in India. At the beginning of the present century the name of Jesus was an offense and stumbling block to the natives. Now there are tens of thousands of Christian converts, to whom that name is precious as

converts, to whom that name is precious as Ointment poured forth.

The preacher draws a glowing picture of The preacher draws a glowing picture of the good time coming when the kingdom of God shall be set up in every heart and in all lands. Just as the law of gravitation, he argued, is drawing the planets to the natural sun, so the magnetic force of Christianity is drawing the world to Christ—the Son of righteomees.

righteousness.

The sermon of which we have only furnished a scanty outline, was well calculated to strengthen the faith of the church in the final triumph of Christianity. This interesting service was made more im-

pressive by the reception of two members by profession of faith. We noticed at this church a praiseworthy effort to revive congregational singing. Organs and choirs have their im portant uses, but we confess our personal sympathy for that style of worship in which all the people unite in psalms, hymns and spiritual songs.

Second Baptist Church. Rev. Harvey Hatcher preached a very fine

ermon at this church, yesterday morning. It vas a very tender and touching presentation f the plan of salvation. His text was Luke exii: 42,43. "Lord remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom. And Jesus said urto him, Verily I say unto thee, to-day shalt thou be with me in paradise."

Mr. Hatcher said: There is nothing more

wonderful than the patience with which Jesus bore the shame heaped upon him. It was not enough that he was to be crucified. They went to the dark dungeons of Jerusalem brought out two noted criminals, led them through the streets with him, and crucified them with him, one on either side. The rulers mocked him, and strange to say one of these criminals joined in with them, but not so with the other. This was a wonderful day in redemption, and a wonderful day in the life of this criminal. He heard many things that day on his way to and at the cross. He saw that the sun was darkened. Men long in their sepulchres arose and walked the streets of Jeusalem, this old earth swung to and fro like a drunken man, a Roman soldier accustomed to carnage testified that Jesus was a righeous man, for above all this he heard the prayer of the Lord Jesus: Father forgive them; for they know not what they do. I believe this man

was saved.

1. Because he was anxious to be saved. Men who earnestly desire salvation are sure to

obtain it.

2. He vindicated the innocence of the Lord esus Christ. He said Jesus had done nothing amiss. Jesus suffered a great deal, he was inneent, he must have suffered for others. This men had faith that Christs' death was that of the inneent for the guilty—an atonement for sin.

3. If this man was saved, who saved him? You say Christ saved him. Yes Christ saves all men. But this man did not belong to the church, he had not belong to the church, he had never partaken of the Lord's supper, he had never been baptized, he had never prayed much, but he was saved. He would have done all these things if he had lived. But what saved him? It was the humble, trusting, penitent look of a dying sinner upon a dying Sa vior. This you say is very, very simple. t it is enough. Paul's creed was this: d so loved the world that he gave his egotten son, that whosoever believeth in H should not perish, but have everlasting lite;" and if he had added another chapter it would have been this: "God so loved me that He gave his son that I might be saved." Paul

went about preaching a good deal, but this is about all that he preached.

4. How readily Christ heard the cry of this criminal. His enemies might curse, con and accuse, nevertheless he had an ear for the sinner's cry. He might have said excuse me now; wait until I am through with this terri ble pain and agony, but no, he hears; yea, he answers. Reflections.—1. Jesus is near us. He will

hear every prayer we pray.

2. We may not, doubtless will not, die like this man. If we accept Christ, it will be a de-lightful death, if not, it will be a dark, black, gloomy hour.

Congregational.

The services at the Church of the Redeeme were very interesting and full of power. Fa-miliar faces that have long been detained by sickness were once more in their accustomed places. Absent members were welcomed home, and everybody seemed glad to see everybody.

Dr. Eddy preached upon "The Name" from
the words recorded in 3d John, 7—"Because
for the sake of the name they went forth."

This short private letter of the Apostie John is extremely interesting. I cannot help wishing, however, that we knew a little more of do not even know where he lived.

Probably, however, not far from Ephesus. He seems to have been a layman, well to do the world, but an invalid.

John writes of certain evangelists who are preaching the gospel without charge. "Because for that the name they went forth, taking nothing of the Gentiles, we ought, therefore, to welcome such, that we may be fellow workers with the truth." Those who receive hospitably brethren and strangers and do what they can to further the mission are "fellow workers with the truth." While the very names of these missionaries may seem to have perished, still they shine forth in God's book of remem-brance. They went forth, not for earthly gain or power, but for the safe of the name. That gain or power, but for the safe of the name. That name! the name of Jesus. Not a name in all the history of earth that does not grow pale under the ever fresh and never waning light of Jesus. The name of Jesus, no longer a mere morning star but now a rising sun, fills the whole world of human thought. The name of a person. It covers his origin, nature, works, teaching, death, resurrection and His mighty redemption work since His ascension and coroaction. The name we all confess. What is Jesus to me! since His ascension and coronation name we all confess. What is Jesus to My Lord, mester, hope, my joy in life, in death and in eternity. There is only one motive of sufficient power to kindle in all Christian sufficient power to kindle in all Christiau hearts the genuine missionary fire and keep it burning. Namely, love to the name Jesus. By missionary fire I do not mean merely love for the heathen, but a true love for souls. This city belongs to Christ. We must win it. Love for the name will cause us to work for Him. The great multitudes in our streets and alleys must be gathered in one by one. What will you do for the sake of the name? Jesus?

Thev. Brooke Herford, of Boston, occupied the pulpit of this church yesterday. Mr. Herford is an English clergyman, widely known and honored in New England and the west, and sure to be kindly remembered by the south which he visits now for the first time. He preaches at Augusta on Monday evening. south which he visits now for the first time. He preaches at Augusta on Monday evening, and at Charleston on Wednesday evening before the Unitarian conference at that place. His sermons in Atlanta were listened to with fore the Unitarian conference at that place. His sermons in Atlanta were listened to with delighted attention by full congregations. His text in the morning was I Corinthians vi: 19, 20: "Ye are not your own. For ye are bought with a price." This passage which has been made to do such exclusive service for what has been sometimes called the "commercial atonement" has a much grander and broader meaning. It may mean to us as it meant to the church of the apostolic age, that the unspeakable blessings conferred upon us by Jesus, the present deliverance wrought by him, the release from the darkness and hopelessness of heathenism, so overwhelm us, when we think of them, with gratitude that we feel as if he had bought us, as if we must ever be his slaves or servants to do as he would have us. In its original meaning and use therefore, and in its best and truest use, to day, it expresses the sense of indebtedness to the Master—as a motive for the disciple's faithfulness. And this feeling of the Christian so natural and true for Jesus extends and applies as well to all who by their fidelity and devotedness in times past, have made possible for us, these every day blessings of to-day. The preacher developed and illustrated this thought, with instance so varied, so close to everybody's daily experience and yet so noble and elevating the principle underlying them, that all lite seemed redeemed from commonness and the daily bread, the newspaper, the railroad, education, religion, the church and all that is freest and truest in modern civilization were seen to be religion, the church and all that is freest and truest in modern civilization were seen to be not our own, but bought with the costly price of human heart-blood, paid out drop by drop, ntil our full redemption from old time tyrannies, injuries and wrongs had been secured. In the evening Mr. Herford preached on the "Opportunity and Duty of Unitarians," from the text II Cor. 3:7: "If the ministrafrom the text II Cor. 3:7: "If the ministra-tion of death, written and engraven in stones, was glorious, which glory was to be done away; how shall not the ministration of the spirit be rather glorious." He urged at once, an earnest, appreciative attitude toward the doctrines of the past, but, at the same time, a thoroughly outspoken advocacy of what Uni-tarians believe to be the higher truths of the cospel.

Church of Our Father.

At the morning service Dr. Hawthorne reached to a crowded congregation on the abject: "David danced before the Lord." A variety of forms exist in the physical earth. Everywhere is fulness with diversity. The deeps of the forest with its song of birds and chirp of insects emulates the bustling city. All life, but varied in mode and expression; diversity in unity. All animate creation possesses the one principle; they breathe, but this principle is modified through unnumbered

variations and gradations. In spiritual life we find the same law; variety a unity. The essence and the manifestations d expression varied. Every convert recognizes the one principle, that without the con-viction of sin there can be no regeneration. Yet how differently do they manifest their conversion. Some may smile while others conversion. Some may smile while others weep, some are quiet while others talk. The same feeling pervades every soul, its manifestation different in every one. Some people imagine they will find a technical, geographical mode of conversion, and are saddened in their disappointment, just as the ignorant traveler thinks the equator a visible line and Europe a different color from his country because it is so on his year.

The essence of the Christian's life has the one purpose—its looks and works toward God. Its manifestation is varied. A Christian may pass through life in sadness and sorrow, without beatific visions and the sweet solaces of prayer, but the love of God keeps up the struggle to the end. The fit expression of religious sentiment, requires, more pression of religious sentiment requires more than one person, one church, one state, one country, one continent. One man telescopes the stars and finds God; another delves into the haunts of poverty and finds him there. So the poet he plants his footsteps on the sea. David danced before God and Saul's daughter rebuked him. Some body despises every form of Christian mani-festation. Every Christian is entitled to his own form of prayer and worship. To his quartette or solo preference in Christian music. To his organ or no organ accompaniment, one form of worship for the whole world is an absurdity. Dancing was David's form of reabsurdity. Dancing was David's form of religious expression, but it was a religious dance, not a social dance. Truth never varies, but the changes of time may produce different feelings. Forsake not Moses, the prophets, the disciples and apostles to keep up with the progress of the age. They are the terrestrial statement of eternal, celestial facts. The truths of the Bible adout the mealway to all ages, and all times. adapt themselves to all ages and all times. The spirit of God descends with the hearts of men now, but not as the rushing winds. Remen now, but not as the rushing winds. Repentance comes to men as at pentecost, but
they cry not out as on that day. We have today the presence of angels but we see them
not as Jacob did ascending and descending.
In conclusion the doctor beautifully spoke
of the need of a revival and exhorted all
Christians to pray that a revival might come
to convert this city and silence skepticism and

t it come as a roaring tempest or a gentl pher, as a wave of the sea or a tender dow rop. It matters not how, let it come. At night "installation services" were held the First church, when addresses were made by the Baptist pastors of the city on the introduction of Rev. H. D. D. Straton into his work in the Third Baptist. Dr. Straton made

an eloquent response. At St Philips Church.

At St. Philip's yesterday the programme of nusic was as follows: nusic was as follows:

Sunday morning at St. Philips church, second
Sunday after epiphany processional, No. 509th
hynn. "Having a desire to depart and be with
Christ which is far better."

"O, Paradise, O, Paradise," Venite, E flat—Rog-

is.
Gloria-Patria, No. 1, "D."—Dank; No. 2, "A."—bomas; No. 3." B flat"—Millard.
TeDenm, "C"—Marsh.
Jubilate, "E flat"—Wells.
Hynn 44—Watts.
"How beautiful are the feet of him that bringth seed tidings, that publisheth peace."

th good tidings; that published peace, Gloria Tibi, Bilat—Bernes. Bymn 46—White. "I am the bright and morning star." Address by the Rector. Ascription—Old Hundred. Offertors—Gluck

Offertory—Gluck.
"Over the stars there is rest."
Arranged by Dudley Buck as soprano and alto
but, and sung with feeling. Dr. Armstrong, in his sermon, spoke as fol-

dem God has recently been calling some of our own families, and indeed I may say our whole

dem God has recently been caring some of cown is miles, and indeed I may say our whole parish to pass.

Eardly had I been invested fully with the rectorship of this parish when I was called on to accompany one of our families down into the Geens and darks of a great bereavement.

A precious daughter, the only calld, almost on the margin of womanhood, duttini, tender, promising, and in almost a special manner the companion of her inher; while yet the love and hope of her mother, was taken by God to Himself—removed from the earthly house to the heavenly. The last wack two other buds were taken from the sarden below to the garden above. In both these cases the removal from the earthly was accompanied by sents that were deeply painful to parents and all buly sympathizing hearts. But though in bether case was earthly father or mother present to minister in the last moments, or by their mere presence to add strength in the last struggle, in bath cases there were around the bedsides friends under, sympathetic, and devoted. These did all that they could do toward help and strength and confort; and for ever hereafter it will be a source of comfort and thankfulness unspeakable to the bereaved parents that in both cases the tenderness, sympathy and devotion of those friends have been excited and erawn out by the pre-eminently gentle, rule and true character of the blessed children the meelver.

the melves.

To the parents of all three of these children there are considerations that must bring light in their darkness, and a balsam to their spirits' wounds. In no one case did the light that has pone out on earth leave behind it a sing; it was fall joy and pride that their lives gave. And to what a blessed and

glorious future, have these fathers and mothers to took ferward. The buds have been removed, but a climate where autone more moderhing soil, to a climate where autone more moderhing soil, to a climate where autone more moderhing soil, to a climate where with the many and the proper cerip. As there was such promise and potency evinced and reference what fragrant flowers and the many be seen that the many be seen that the many be seen that the many the seen that the many be seen that the many the many for a little while the many that god the third while the many that god has them again their notes will be charged with still sweeters and diviner melody.

The many that the many that god has been taking from the young that god has been taking from the young the part of the part of the part of the many the many the part of the p

A "YAEL OF LORDS."

A Man Who Traces His Ancestry Back Thirty-four Hundred Years.

Atlanta seldom gets left. A few days ago THE CONSTITUTION published a special from Athens to the effect that a Jackson county man had discovered that he was Lord Baltimore and heir to seven millions. Several years ago a Newnan man announced himself a descendant of the English kings, saying he got the information from his grandmother, and he was sure it was straight. Mr. Robert Shaw, of St. Louis, now in Atlanta, can lay over anything in the way of having a long line of ancestry. lie traces his lineage back to a king of Scotland sixteen hundred years before. Christ or nearly thirty-four centuries back. Mr. Shaw is a tall thin man about fifty years of age, dark complexion and face covered with rather rough beard. He seems to be rather careless of his personal appearance, but no one who speaks to him will doubt that he is a man of great learning. He is the author of a book called "Creation and Cosmos" a bulky volume of over a thousand pages which has already reached its ninth volume, and has been favorably and unfavorably reviewed in the leading papers of the country. One might talk to Mr. Shaw for hours without discovering that he is peculiar or eccentric. But when he drops peculiar or eccentric. But when he drops onto his ancestry it is seen that he is a man of ancient and distinguished lineage. He can afford to look down with contempt on seme of our blue-blooded people who can only trace their ancestry as far back as William the Conqueror. Mr. Shaw, as has been stated, tracks his ancestry back to a king of Scotland, sixteen centuries before Christ. He is thoroughly economically economically economically economics. nehly conversant with ancient Scottish his tory, as well as with the ancient history of other nations. He claims to be able to trace his descent from one ancestor to another, his descent from one ancestor to another, naming each one and giving the rank he held for nearly 3,400 years. He says that he is prince of Scotland, prince of Ireland and first man of England. In point of rank he considers himself, to use his own words, "a veritable kaiser of kings and Yarl of lords." Some of his ancestors held high position among the tribes of Israel. Figuratural loves himself, was heart and he was heart and h tively speaking, Mr. Shaw says he is a lamb standing upon Mount Zion. Again he speaks of himself as the lion of the tribe of Judah. Mr. Shaw is a college graduate, a master of arts, has been a close student all his life, and appears to have made the subject of genealogy and especially Scottish genealogy a close study. He does not obtrude his professions upon the public, and when he speaks of his distinguished ancestry it is in a modest way. He has not much confidence in republics and has not much confidence in republics, and thinks it would be better for this country to have a king. Yet, while he considers himself a kaisar of kings and a yarl of lords, he is not ambitious, and says it is not a matter of pride that he is able to trace his ancestry through so many noble chieftains, and kings. He considers himself merely a plain business man and desires nothing higher than ily does not rest upon any mere vague tradi-tion, but it is a matter capable of the most ab-solute and convincing proof. There are those who think there is something in his story. Others say "much learning hath made him

Album Leaf, (25 cents) one of Four Piano Pieces by A. B. Whiting. Subspine and Shadow, (30 cents) song by Wellirgs.

Two Sacred Songs, "Oh, save me," (30 cents) by Wagner and "Remember me," (30 cents) by Hayden, belonging to a set of sixty-one such songs, called "Evening Praise," all arranged by U. C.

ging. Lead, Kindly Light (30 cents) quartette by F.

New Arrivals.

Hoff's German Malt Extract. Alexander's Vaccine Virus. Crab Orchard Salts and Water. Dittman's Sea Salt. Gourad's Soap. Warner's Tippecanoe. Genuine Menthol Pencils. Oil Dressed Chamois.

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Bronchial Irritations Ulcerations and all morbid conditions of the mucous membrane. Recom-mended and Prescribed by leading physicians. rice 25c per box.

D. Tye & Bro. will cut one hundred head fine Tennessee fat hogs to-day. Go early and get supplied with backbone,

spareribs, etc. They have two hundred cans extra kettle-rendered leaf lard for sale. Procure your supply

before it goes up. Give your children Smith's worm oil.

All Lumps-No Trash. Buy Glen Mary coal, \$4.50 per ton, and you will get all lumps, nice, clean coal. Telephone No. 12. th sat mo J. C. Wilson & Co., 7 Spring st. Prior to taking inventory of stock we offer such balgains in Clothing that will astonish you. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

"The tendency to Emaciation, usually manifested in all Wasting Diseases, is prevented by the Medicinal Use of Duffy's Barley Malt Whisky."

Tate Spring water warranted to cure dyspepsis Bargains in every department. Our stock is too large and we are determined to reduce it. Else-man Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

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Embossing on Metal. ART WORK FOR LADIES. 1 OOLS AND MATERIALS FURNISHED TO order by C. F. FAIRBANKS, 57 Bro.d street. Stencils, Scales, Stamps, etc. 7p

Persons using Duff y's Pure Malt Whisky at their dinner diluted with water and two spoonfuls half an hour before each meal, will find on examination that their stomachs will work in harmony with the above tables.

Dressing and Undressing the Sick. A medical paper gives detailed directions for doing this. The whole may be summed up by saying that such work ought to be done carefully, kindly and gently. But there are a great many sick folks who are almost able to dress themselves, and will be entirely so if you give them Brown's Iron Bitters. The Rev. J. S. Cain, Lewisville, Ind., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for nervous prostration, and found it entirely satisfactory."

Every garment in our store marked down to nanufacturers cost. Eiseman Bros., Manufactur-ing Clothiers, 55 Whitehall street; Manufactory 14 South Howard street, Baltimore. 2t

In the City Court of Atlanta DECEMBER TERM, 1884.

DECEMBER TERM, 1884.

It is ordered that the civil business in this Court be rest med at 9 o'clock a m., Monday, January 19, 1885, and that the cases now on the trial calendar shall then be in order as they stand.

It is further ordered that a meeting of the Bar of this Court be held at that time for the purpose of setting out er cases for trial.

This January 15, 1885.

MARSHALL J. CLARKE, 3th. Judge C. C. A.

Judge C. C. A.

Clothinglof every description at manufanturer cost. Eiseman Bros., 15 Whitehall street. 2t

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aby cot rep OPPOSITE CAR SHED. COTTON AND WEATHER

Daily Weather Report.

CERRYRE'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS. U. S. A.,
U. S. CUSTON HOUSE, January 18, 10:00 P.M.
I observations taken at the same moment of
at each place named.



## THE RAILROADS.

WHAT THE ROADS OF THE COUN-TRY ARE DOING.

to Asheville this Summer-The Jacksonville and Gadaden to be Built at Once-Other Railroad News of Interest, Etc.

Columbia Register: Reliable information has been received in Columbia from a gentleman prominently connected with the Asheville and Spartanburg railroad, that the work on the extension to Asheville will begin as soon as the weather will permit, and the road "will be completed to Asheville this summer." The new road from the mountains to the seaboard the Michand—seems to have aroused the energies of the Asheville and Spartanburg company.

company.

The Jacksonville Republican says it is reported that the necessary money for building the railroad between Jacksonville and Gadaden has been raised, and the contract will be building at Gadan. It is further will the building at Gadan. the bridge at Gadaden. It is further said that the road from Gadaden to Guntersville will be pushed through at once, the necessary funds having been raised. With the prospect of the early opening of the Tennessee river to navi-gation by the completion of the Muscle Shoals canal, the importance of the road to Guntersville is greatly enhanced. To Jacksonville this road will be of the greatest benefit. Its building will most certainly induce the owners of the Eastern and Western road to swing down to this place, as they are already anxious to do, even in the absence of this ad-

ditional railway.

In Alabama during 1884 there were laid only seventy-four miles of railroad track. From the indications of an early re-awakening in the mineral section there is every reason to hope that the above figures will be doubled several times during the present year. The Sheffield road will probably be extended to a junction with the Georgia Pa-cific and the Georgia Pacific be extended from Birmingham west to meet the Columbus end Birmingham west to meet the Columbus end; the gap between Repton and Pine Apple filled; the Anniston and Atlantic narrow gauge go on down into Coosa county; the Mobile and Grand Trunk begin to creep toward the coal fields and other local lines begun to meet the demands of new furnaces and new mines.

### The Receivership. From the Knoxville Chronicle.

The papers containing Mr. Henry Fink's authority to act as receiver for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road, are expectthe special and corgin road, are expected to strive from Cincinnati this morning.

The appointment of Colonel Fink, as well as the placing of the food in the hands of a receiver, seems to meet the approval of both the public and all parties interested in the road.

In Colonel Fink's masterly hands the road will continue to be one of the great high ways of southern traffic, and will maintain its as-

cendency as one of the distinctive and independent systems of the railway world.

The gentlemen who recently retired from the directory were in it up to that time rather in a clerical than any other capacity, and they gave way to admit others, who are large helders of bonds as well as stockholders. This arrangement seemalidetic under W. Eink both the ment consolidates under Mr. Fink both the bondholding and the stockholding interests which will give him a support in his new posi-tion that will enable him to realize brilliant schemes for strengthening and perfecting the system, which would have been impossible under any other arrangement.

of southern traffic, and will maintain its a

## Railroad Assessment in Tennessee.

From the Nashville American.

The board of railroad examiners, which consists of Governor Bate, State Treasurer Atha Thomas and Colonel D. A. Nunn, the secretary of state, have certified to the report of the railroad assessors, and ten days having elapsed the only of the degree on the books of the degree on the books of since the entry of the decree on the books of the comptroller of the state, the assessment has become a law and cannot be appealed

In his judgment the property belonging to the Louisville and Nashville railroad main stem in Tennessee is assessed at \$5,473,. 667.50; the Nashville and Decatur division at \$2,263,018; the main stem of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad at \$4,840,210; "the Ooltewah cut off" at \$172,-500; the Alabama division of the same road. the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, \$4,224,000; the North Carolina branch of the road, \$525,000; the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railroad at \$1,200,000. The rate southwestern rainroad at \$1,200,000. The rate at which the last named road was assessed was \$10,000 a mile, and the rate at which the second was \$34,027.20 per mile.

attorneys for the railroads, the railroads are to pay, in addition to the amount named, a reasonable attorney's fee to the lawyers employed by the state, so that the state is to be at no expenses, in that regard.

## In Arcadia.

Because I choose to keep my seat,
Nor join the giddy dancers' whirl.
I pray you do not laugh, my girl,
Nor ask me why I find it sweet.
In my old age to watch your glee— In my old age to watch your I, too, have been in Arcady.

And though full well i know I seem
Quite out of place in scenes like this
You can't imagine how much bliss,
It gives me just to sit and dream,
As your fair form goes flitting by,
How, I, too, dwelt in Arcady.

For, sweetheart, in your merry eyes A vanished summer buds and blows, And with the same bright checks of rose I see your mother's image rise, And o'er a long and weary track By buried boyhood wanders back.

And as with tear dimmed eyes I cast On your sweet form my swimming glauce I think your mother used to dance Just as you do, in that dead past, Long years ago-yes, fifty three-When I, too, dwelt in Aready.

And in the music's laughing notes,
I seem to hear o d voices ring
That have been bushed, all many a spring,
And round about me faintly floats
The echo c'i a melody
I used to hear in Arcady.

And yoncer ath—nay, do not blush,
The boy stather o'er again:
And har a Miss, I was not plain.
When at his ee—what! must I hush?
He's coming this way? Yes, I see—
You two dwell in Arcady.



KENTUCKY'S GREAT NATURAL REMEDY For Constipation, for Piles, for Dyspep-sic, for Sick Headache, for Vertigo, for Indigestion, for Malaria,

### for all Disea es of the LIVER AND BOWELS.

Nore pleasant to take and superior to the "Sala." A dose taken in HOT WaTER before breakfast will prove the value of this medicine.

GENUINE CRAB ORCHARD SA TS are only told in sea eduaper box packages at 1.0c. and 20c. Cencentrated Water 35c a battle.

No tea uine Crab Orchard Satts are sold in bulk. Fee that "Chab Apple" trademark is on all labels. Euy only "Crab Apple" trademark is on all labels. Euy only "Crab Apple" trademark for sale by all druggists.

CRAB OR HARD WATER CO., SIMON N. JONES, Manager, I ouisville, Ky.

Old papers for wrapping paper at Constitution office at 25 cents a hundred.

## POISON.

Mercury and Potash Vanquished.

Mr. Wiley F. Hood, known to almost every man, woman and child in Athens, bears the following testimony as to the "virtues of Swift's Specific,

testimony as to the virtues of Swift's Specific, (8. S. S.)

For twelve years I suffered with mercurial poison, with all of its torturing pains. I was treated by several physicians, and was dosed on Iodide of Potassium abundantly. In its treatment only increased my trouble. My blood was thoroughly infected. My skin was thek and yellow. My stomach was weak so that I could not retain my food. My person was broken out with sores, which became offensive ulcers, and my strength was gone. Mercury brought on rheumatism, and pot ash had ruined my stomach, and I thought there was nothing left for me to do but die, so thought many of my friends as I went hobbling along the street. I tried all the remedies within reach, but to no avail. At ast a friend suggested the use of Swift's Specific. Like many other drowning men I was ready to catch at any straw that came in sight. I procured six bottles from Dr. Long. The first bottle gave me hope. The nausea of the stomach disappeared, and by the time I had taken the third the hard lumps on my neck went away: the ulcers were healed. My complexion cleared up, my skin smoothed off, and my strength beg an to return. I have taken in all about thirty bottles. It has made a new man of me. I am a man of 63 years, but sm strong and vigorous, eat anything and do any kind of work. I am sound and well. It is my honest opinion that Swift's Specific(S. S. S.) has taken me from the grave's mouth and added many years to my life. I would recommend it to suffering humanity everywhere, not as a universal panacea, for all diseases, but as a specific of all blood and skin diseases, such as blood poison, rheumatism, scrofula, eczema, tetter and catarrh, for I have seen it tried on most all of these I am ready and more than willing to answer all inquiries tending the above points. I am well known in Athens, and refer to any one or all of the old citizens of this city.

WILEY F. HOOD.

Athens, Ga., January 5, 1885,

### Metal Poison.

Metal Poison.

I am a coppersmith by trade, and during a series of years my arms (being bare when at work) absorbed a wonderful amount of metal poison. Having a scrofulous tendency from my youth, the small particles of copper and brass would get into the sores and by this process the poison was conveyed into my bloed until my whole system became infected. I was treated with the old renadies, mercury and iodide of potash. Salivation followed, and my teeth are all loose in my head, and my digestive organs became deranged. I have been helpless in bed for a year with mercurial rheumatism. My joints were swollen, I lost the use of my arms and legs, and became helpless as an infent. My sufferings became so intense it was impossible for me to rest. The doctors advised me to go to the city hospital for treatment. This I could not bear. A friend, who has proved a friend indeed, urged me to try Swift's Specific, be feving it would cure me. Others discauraged me, but I secured a supply, and have now taken two dozen bottles. The first effect of the medicine was to bring the poison to the surface, and I broke out all over in running sores. They soon discharged and disappeared and my skin cleared off. My knees, which had become twice their natural size, were soon reduced to natural shape grain. My arms and hands, which had become them without pain. The disease has left all parts of the body, save ulcers on my wrists, which are rapidly bealing. I sam weeke from long confinence, but II have the use of all my limbs. This medicine is bringing me out of the greatest trial end of the greatest trial end of the greatest trial end of the sufficient. PETER E LOVE, Watkins street, Augusta, Ca., January 8, 1885.

## Malarial Poison

Malarial Poison.

The drouth in southwest Georgia last spring dried up the wells, and we were compelled to use water from the creek on the plantation. The result was that all were troubled with chills and fever. I carried with me several bottles of swift's Specific, and as long as I took it I had perfect health. As soon as I ceased taking it I, like the rest, was afflicted with chills. When I resumed its use I was all right again. We have used it in our family as an antidote for malarial poison for two or three years, and have never known it to fall in a single instance. W. C. FURLOW, Sumter Co., Ga., Sept. II, 188. il in a single instance. Sumter Co., Ga., Sept. 11, 1884.

## Mineral Poison.

Mineral Poison.

Mercurial Rheumatism made me cripple. After trying the springs two years, and the Mercury and Potash treatment until I was a skeleton and unable to do anything. I was prevailed upon to take a course of S. S. S. After taking three bottles my appetite began to improve and I gained flesh rapidly. When I had taken twelve bottles I felt as well as I ever did. It is now twelve months since I took S. S. S. My health and appetite are good, and I am able to attend to all the business I can get.

Hot Springs, Jan. 1, 1883. get. Hot Springs, Jan. 1, 1883.

## Victimized!

BUT FINALLY RELIEVED BY S. S. S. EUT FINALLY RELIEVED BY S. S. S.

"I was suffering with Blood Poison, and treated several months with Mercury and Potash, only to make me worse. The Potash took away my appetite and gave me dyspepsia, and both gave me rheumatism. I then took Sarsaparillas, etc. All these Sarsaparilla mixtures have Potash in them. This made me still worse, as it drove the poison farther into my system. A friend insisted I should take Swift's Specific, and it cured me of the Blood Poison, drove the Mercury and Potash out of my system, and to day I am as well as I ever was"

GEO. O. WELLMAN, JR., Salem, Miss.

The Errors of Youth.

A young man aged 24, was affected with blood tain of three years standing. He tried the best physicians in Tennessee, but to no avail, he gradually growing worse, losing the septum of the nose almost entirely with a cancerous ulceration. He had given up in despair when he was persuaded by me to try 8. S. S. He used ten bottles which made a final and radical cure. He is well and has been for two years, and not the slightest symptoms of return bas ever appeared.

C. P. PRIESTLY, Druggist.

Huntington, Tenn., January 3, 1883.

## Bad Blood

Bad Blood

Is inclined to come to the surface in the spring because of the effort made by good old mother nature to throw it off. If nature does not have help at this time the poison may go back to the system and produce all manner of this; but by the aid of Swift's Specific the bad blood is all driven outbrough the pores of the skin, and permanently relieves the trouble. This remedy is purely a vegatable and harmless preparation, but so powerful an antidote to blood poison, that it fluds and roots it is out to not be deceived by Mercury and Potesh mixtures, which drive in the poison, only to come out again in a worse form.

I have cured permanently Blood Taint in the third generation by the use of Swift's Specific, after [ had most signally to be devited with Mercury and after I had most signally failed with Mercury at Potash. F. A. TOOMER, M. D., Perry, Ga.

Poisoned With Potash and Mercury

Is the tale of a large percentage of sick people in the world; such a large number, in fact, that it is hard to tell whether there are not as many vic-tims to this mineral poisoning as to diseases of the blood and skin. bleed and skin.

"I took petash," said one, "and while it partially dried up the eruption temperarily, it came near drying up my vitality for all time. It drove the disease in my system, only to break out again on some other part of my body."

To such sufferers Swife's Specific is the remedy which is worth more than all the world besides. It drives out the poison of blood taint, eliminates this mineral poison, and builds up the general health.

Be sure to get the generic. Be sure to get the genuine, and send for treatise on blood and skin diseases, free.

A Note of Warning to Suffering Hu-

manity. We feel that we would be wanting in the duty we owe to suffering humanity if we did not sound a note of warning in regard to the use of mercury and other poisonous minerals in the treatment of blood and skin diseases. If the reader could see the horrible suffering, the awful wrecks of human health and happiness, shown by our correspondence with those who have been dosed with these mineral poisons, he would shudder with horror. Arenic, Mercury, Antimony, and Iodide of Potassium are some of the remedies most ordinarily used for these diseases, and they are all poison. Do not take these poisons They might dry no your disease for a few days, and with it you will have mercurial rheumatism, which may bring you years of forture. The mercury seems to stak into the bones, and the potash drives the poison into the system, only to lurk there as dattack the tender organs of the body, as the lungs, the throat, the nasal organs and stomach. Hundreds of people have been m de deaf, and a great many blind, by the use of mercury and potash. Beware of mercury and potash mixtures gotten up in imitation of our specific. A few grains of sugar of lead dropped into a glass of these imitations will cause the poisonous drugs to fall to the bottom and show the danger of using them. Swift's specific is entirely vegetable, and is the best tonic for deit-cate ladies and children and old people in the world. ence with those who have been dosed with these

world. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.





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IN JANUARY.

A STICHOKES, BEETS, CABBAGE, KALE, opion sets, extre early peas, potato, raddish, spinach, turnip, oat grass; wholesale and retail, at MARK W. JOHNSON & CO'S., 1 week 27 Marietta Street.



Mrd only by the J, C. Williams & Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Sold by Druggists. Price, \$1.00

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GEO. M. McKENZIE, Sec'y and Treas.

## DISSOLUTION.

ATLANTA, January 17, 1885. THE FIRM OF MUSE & SWIFT IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. George Muse will continue the business.

GEORGE MUSE, J. N. SWIFT, Jr.

Cotton Mill For Sale or Rent. THE COTTON MILL KNOWN AS THE BATON Rouge Yarn Co., situated in the Louisiana state penitentiary at Baton Rouge. It contains 200 looms, and all machinery necessary to operate fooms, and all machinery necessary to opera same, also all machinery complete necessary run it as a yarn mill. It is run by a Harris Corli engine, latest improved consumes about 30 box coal in a twelve hour run. The building is a lar three story brick, well ventilated. Can get plen of labor here, skilled in the manufacture of yar. The mill was run only a short while ago as a yar mill, and produced from 20,000 to 25,000 pouns pour week. Can be bought or reputed on the way. per week. Can be bought or rented on the m reasonable terms. Apply to T. L. AIREY & CO.,

New Orleans, Ira., Or WM. GARIG, Baton Rouge, La. ian15-d60d2

## SPRING OATS. ONE CAR CELEBRATED

McCollough Spring Oats. Can Sow up to First of March. YIELD VERY LARGE. PRICE, \$1.25 PER BUSH. 500 bushels Tuscarora Seed Corn,

" Pearl or Finn occ.
" Little Red Cob Seed Corn,
" Little maize and accli lover, Millet, Grasses, Millo maize and acclimated FIELD AND GARDEN SEED OF ALL KINDS.

SOUTHERN SEED CO., jan15-d&wk1m Seed Growers, MACON, GA.

JSO. F. PVEFFER. OS. CHENHOWER. M. HOLDER JNO. PFEFFER & CO.



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# MOTHERS



## ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!"

During my career in the practice of medicine I used your "Mothers' Friend" in a great number of cases, with the happiest results in every instance. It makes labor easy, hastens delivery and recovery and insures safety to both mother and child. No woman can be induced to go through the ordeal without it after once using it. I have also sold it as a druggist, both wholesale and retail, with entire satisfaction. I consider it "worth its weight in gold." Yours truly,

T. E. PENNINGTON. Palmetto, Ga., July 19, 1884.

If we could only make public the testimony we receive from grateful mothers all over the country, "THE MOTHERS' FRIEND" would outsell any preparation on the market.

Anyone doubting the genuineness of this testimonial, or any that we publish, we would like for them to write the parties direct. Send for a valuable "Book on Woman," and

further particulars of the "Mothers' Friend," which WE MAIL FREE. Address THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,

## Brewer's Lung Restorer. Some of its Wonderful Cures.

My daughter's cough has been very much loosened and lessened, while her strength has increased considerably since she commenced using Brewer's Lung Restorer. We can scarcely hope for permanent recovery, but are encouraged very much indeed by the change in her condition while using the Lung Restorer. We used it with the permission and under the supervision of our physician, who is very favorably impressed with ft, I think. I sincerely wish you success in your efforts to heal the sick. Yours truly, W. B. McGILERAY, With my experience I must pronounce Brewer's Lung Restorer the best lung remedy made Four of my brothers and sisters had died with consumption, and about three years ago I became so exhausted by a long continued cough, accompanied with low fever and night sweats, that I could barely get about, and my friends gave up all hope, I coughed so incessantly that I could not sleep stall. After trying several lung medicines I began the use of Brewer's Lung Restorer and was greatly benefited by the first bottle, gaining flesh and strength and resuming work. I continued to My daughter's cough has been very much oosened and lessened, while her strength

all hope. I coughed so incessantly that I could not sleep at all. After trying several lung medicines I began the use of Brewer's Lung Restorer and was greatly benefited by the first bottle, gaining flesh and strength and resuming work. I continued to take it and I am as stout now as ever I was, rarely ever cough nor do I suffer with my lungs any more than if they had never been affected.

I am never withhout a bottle of it in my house During the winter I give it to, \_\_ilittle children, even a little fellow three years old, for anything like common colds or when they show any evidence of croup and always with the most satisfactory results. Very truly, G. E. HUGELY.

Barnesville, Ga.

The Brewer's Lung Restorer has done my wife so much good that I never miss an opportunity of "talking it up" to those who require a lung medicine, and I find that it gives almost universal satisfaction, more so than any lung medicines have ever known.

In August, 1881, it was discovered that my son's wife was in the last stages of consumption. She was coughing incessantly and at times would discharge quantities of pus from her lungs, could otsleep or retain anything on her stomach, and we', thought it only a question of time when life would be compelled to give way to the fell destroyer. After all other remedies fe thed, we got Brewer's Lung Restorer and began it in very small doses, as she was very weak. She soon began to improve; continued the remedy and was restored to life and health, and is to-day better than she has ever been before. I regard her restoration as nearly a miracle, for which she is indebted to Brewer's Lung Restorer and began it in very small experience of the propersion of the my mental propersion of the proper

ble preparation, containing no opium, bromide or other poisonous substance, circular of long list o' wonderful cures. LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,

Macon, Ga. mon wed fri sun wkeew no1 FOR RENT OR LEASE OFFICES AND ROOMS I THE

New Constitution Building IN SUITS OR SINGLE ROOMS.

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Write for circular. d&w3m THE GEORGIA SEMINARY YOUNG LADIES Gainesville, Hall County, Ga. OPENS JANUARY 1, 1885, WITH A FULL CORPS
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of the best in the State. In economy, health and
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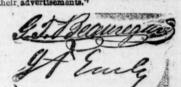


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incorporated in 1885 for 25 years by the Legisla-ture for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of one million dollars—to which a reserve fund of over five hundred and fifty thousand dol-lars has since beed added.

By an overwhelming purplay years its By an overwhelming popular vots its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

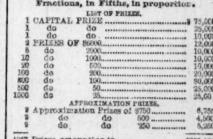
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CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each, Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.



Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. FOSTAL MOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by or express at our erpensed to the and upwards by express at our erpensed to the A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., OR H. A. DAUPHIN,

or E. A. DAUPHIN, SET Seventh St., Washington, D. O. Meke P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered letters to KEW CRLEADS MATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

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cal. It is delicious, nourishing, atrengthening casily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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CALE BY THE CITY OF PROPERTY BOUGHT

At marshal's tax sales and held oneyear, will
be sold before the court house door of 'alton
county, on the firstTuesday in February, 1885, the
following describe; property, which was purchas
ed by the city at marshals sales for taxes due the
city of Atlanta, which property had been held by
the city more than one year, on the 15th day of
December, 1881, and was, by the city clerk, on that
day reported to the mayor and general council at
a regular meeting of that body, and was, by said
mayor and general council by resolution passed at
said meeting, directed to be sold by the tax committee of said body, after advertisement according to law, at public outery, to the highest bidder.
The mayor will make purchaser a quit claim deed
to each piece of property sold.

City lot in ward 3, land lot 52, originally Henry,
now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3/a acres,
more or less, on Hunter street, No. 105; the said
being improved property in the city of Atlanta,
Georgia, adjoining John Kershaw and Joseph Gatins. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Lina Agricola, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased
by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 34 acres, more or less, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Atkinson and Finley. Levied on as the property of W. L. Mangum, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1888. Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 99x150 feet, more or less, on Anderson and Reed streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Haygood and Hopkins. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. F. Meigs, for city taxes for the year 1833, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 52x145 feet, more or less, on Foundry and Maple streets: the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E.iza L. Owens for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city Dec. 4, 1883.

the city Dec. 4, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward
5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fuiton county, Georgia, containing 50x90 feet, more or less, on
Williams street, No. 29; the said being improved
property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining J. A. Smith and Mrs M. E. Duncan. Levied on
as the property of Daniel Pitchford for city taxes
for the year 1883 and purchased by the city Dec. 4,
1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Mechanic street, No. 11, the said being improved property in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Weaver's estate and Mrs. H. C. Hathaway, Levied on as the property of Mrs. Mamie Pettis for city taxes for the year 1833 and purchased by the city Dec. 4, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in weather the same time and place.

levied on as the property of Mrs. Manie Pettis for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city Dec. 4, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 58x180 feet, more or less, on Walker street; the said being improved property in the city of a tianta, Georgia, adjoining Dr. J. D. Turner and Episcopal mission. Levied on as the property of its. T.W. Simmons lor city taxes for the year 1883 a. 4d purchased by the city Dec. 4 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1 land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 31x104 feet, more or less, on Liberty street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanra, Georgia, adjoining E. M. Grefson. Levied on as the property of Mrs. C. J. Smith for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th 1882.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76 originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Fair sneet; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining John Corrigan and Charles Latimer. Levied on as the property of Samuel B. Spencer, agent, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, one store house in ward 3, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, on Henry Henry, the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on let of John H. Flynn. Levied on as the property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on Richardson street; the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on Richardson street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on Richardson street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on Richardson street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on Richardson street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on Richardson street; the said being vacant property

1883.
Also at the same time and place city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 31x97 feet, more or less, on Liberty street and an alley; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlauta, Georgia, a ljoining Dec Mosely. Levied on as the property of Lewis Varner, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, contains 40x80 feet, more or less, on Currier street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, No. 5 of C. B. Haskin's subdivision. Levide on as the property of A. A. Wright, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th. 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward. Wright, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th. 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 23x105 feet, more or less, on Marietta, street, No. 59; the said improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Westmore and and O'Connor. Levied on as the property of W. F. Westmoreland and J. A. Raines, or city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883,

B. F. LONGLEY,
J. T. COOPER,
VOLNEY DUNNING,

Tax Committee,
VOLNEY DUNNING,

Mon

SHERIFF SALES FOR FEBRUARY 1885-WILL CHERIFF SALES FOR FEBRUARY 1885—WILL be sold before the courtrouse door in the city of Atlants, Fulton county Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1885, within the legal hours of sale the following property to wit:

A lot and the improvements thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Walton and Forsyth streets in the city of Atlanta; irouting seventy-live feet more or less, on Walton street and running back towards DeGives' opera house the same width one hundred feet more or less, being part of land lot seventy-eight. Levied on as the property of Mrs. W. T. Wilson and others as trustees of the Georgia State lottery to satisfy two fi fa's from the justice court of the 1234th district G. M., Falton county Georgia, in favor of Mrs. Julia Butler, against said trustees; also to satisfy nine other fi fa's from same court, in favor of Mrs. H. M. Colquitt and others as separate plaintiffs against same defendants. Property pointed out in fi fas and levies made and returned to me by S. H. Landrum, L. C.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county and state aforesaid, and being on the south side of Wheat street, in said city, having a front of one hundred feet on Wheat street and numning back south one hundred feet, bounded east by lot of Mrs. Katie Wyly, south by lot of Sam Miller and H. Brooks, west by lot of H. Thomas and north by Wheat street; being part of land lot 51, of the 14th district of Fulton county. Levied on as the property of Benjamin Holbrook to satisfy a fi fa issued from the city court Atlanta in favor of G. Hentschell vs. Benjamin Holbrook.

Also, at the same time and place, the lands and favor of G. Hentschell vs. Benjamin Holbrook.

Also, at the same time and place, the lands and tenements of Rosa J. Monroe, one undivided half of all that tract or parcel of land tying in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Futon county, Ga., city lot No. 4 of the Thigpen survey. No. 10, and marked Brumby on etty map, contain, ing one-eighth (%) of an acre, more or less, being the same sold said R. J. Monroe by A. M. Ferkerson, sheriff, on January 4th, 1873, and containing on it a two-room wooden house, facing on Plus street, purchased from John Neal November 6th, 1881. Levied on as the property of Rosa J. Moaroe, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Futon superior court in favor of Kemp & Burpee vs. Rosa J. Monroe.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land and the improvements thereon, situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and described as follows: fronting east on Fraziers rect thirty-two feet, and running back same width one hundred and four feet, bounded on the east by Frazier street, on the north by property of Smith, ou the west by property of E. T. Allen, and ou the south by property of Watts. Levied on as the property of E. A. Headerson to satisfy four justice court fi. has, issued from the 723d district, G. M., of Heary county. Georgia, in favor of James H. Lowe vs. R. A. Headtrson.

Also at the same time and place, one trunk and

rever of M. T. Roughtor, for use of A. J. Clayton, vs. Henry G. Smith.

Also at the same time and place, all the household and kitchen invature in the one-story wooden building on North Pryor street, in the city of Atlants, being in No. 7t on said street, consisting of tables, loanges, heating stoves, book cases and books, ci-airs, oil paintings, also mattresses, curtairs, richuses, Emps, mirrors, carpets, rags, shades, het rack, wardcobes bed strads, bedding, bureau, washstands, bed room sets, engraving, ticks, mattings, hades, trunks, spittoons, crockery and glass-ware; also one horse and bugy-brown horse about cight years old and new top buggy and harness; also a city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting on the east side of North Fryor street, known as 7l, said lot containing a foarth of an acre, more or less, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story framed dwelling, with out houses; bounded south by M. J. Ivy, north by D. P. Hill, being part of land lot No. 5l, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of W. W. Haskell, to satisfy a fl. fa. from Fulton superior court, in layor of Arnold, Constable & Co. vs. Haskell & Shulhafer, and one in favor of R. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. Haskell & R. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.

VOL. XVII.

WASHINGTON.

IN THE HOUSE Taking Action, Cabinet Appointment
Will Get Them?—Fhurman and
Pressed by Their Priend

THE CHANCES OF THE GRAN

WASHINGTON, January 19.— journment of the house this neon, when the Grant bill had at reached, is an unfavorable indication measure. General Slocum, as cha bill passed last session, which is lia objection that was assigned as the co weto of the Fitzjohn Porter bill.
majority of the committee, and nea
republicans who voted for the Porter
favor this bill in preference to the
passed by the senate in such form as all difficulty with the president. I that the former senate bill will pass does. In that event some members thur will simply withhold his signs let it become a law ten days after while others say he is bound to veto emphatic declaration against the

THE CABINET APPOINTMENTS. Considerable gossip is afloat a probable cabinet appointments. mocracy of the northwest, who have remarkable strength in the past four anxious for recognition, and Mr. Wisconsin, is very strongly support democratic congressmen from that that with proper management it ca ried by their party at the next elect Vilas's friends say he has friends in of the country who are favoring hi ment as secretary of the interior. democratic factions, who never tire on each other, may succeed in k Ohio man out of the cabinet, but very generally expressed desire the man should be honored, and man prophets in Washington have alread his name in the next cabinet.

IN MEMORY OF ANTHO The Senate Spends the Day in

To His Memory. Washington, January 19.—This Washington, January 19.—This day fixed by the senate for the da addresses in memoriam of the late Anthony, the chaplain, Rev. Dr. made a fitting allusion to that ser emphasized the lessons to be drawn example furnished by the life of the guished dead.

Among the bills introduced was of Cohe to establish and regulate the example.

Coke to establish and regulate the of the live stock trail, and to regulatere between the states as to live st On the conclusion of the morning Mr. Aldrich offered the following re

Mr. Aldrich offered the following re
Resolved, That the scuate has heard,
found sorrow, of the death of Henry B.
late senator from Rhode Island.
Petelved, That the business of the se
now suspended, to enable his associates
proper tribute of regard to his high chand
distinguished public services.

Feeling eulogies, some of them el
were delivered by Messrs. Aldrich, F
Bayard, Pendleton, Morrill, Garla
Butler, Ingalls, Hawley, Manderson
field. Among the warmest and stro
utes to the personal character and a
political integrity of their departed
were those of the democratic senator
Bayard, Butler, Pendleton and Ga
the conclusion of Mr. Shefileld's rer
Aldrich's resolution was adopted an
ate adjourned.

THE GRANT BILL STAVE The House Adjourns When the

Bill is Called Up. Washington, January 19.—The before the house a communicati secretary of the treasury, transmitt timate for an appropriation of \$40,0 the incidental expenses of the Un naval vessels attending the World's exposition at New Orleans. Referre Under the call of states, bills, etc troduced and appropriately referre lows:

lows:

By Mr. Slocum, New Yerk: A requesting the president to transf house a copy of the recent appeal of Porter, with the accompanying pap By Mr. Ward, Indiana: Amendi to prevent the introduction of conteases. (This is the bill prepared by tional conference of health officers. By Mr. Blount, Georgia: To enfolection of taxes on distilled spirits warehouses. It directs the secret treasury, immediately on the exthe three years allowed for the pauch taxes, to proceed to collect

such taxes, to proceed to collect notwithstanding any action whi begun after said time for its expor Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, under ins the committee on foreign affairs, suspend the rules and pass the sens viding for the exercise of jurisdiction on the United States in places out territory and dominion, and repe revised statutes from section 403 inclusive. The reading of the bill an hour and a half, and then the m seconded, 97 to 54. Mr. Hitt explanation the purpose of the measure was to laws regulating extra territorial ju the United States. It was a dige mr. Cox, of New York, Mr. Mr. Holman opposed the bill, and spoke in favor. The motion to srules and pass the bill was lost pays 104, not the necessary two-thin the affirmative.

The next committee on the

The next committee on the military affairs committee, a ing understood that it bring forward the Grant bill, Mr. Lowry, of Indiana, intertion to adjourn, and the yeas an ordered. At this moment the Ar utions were received from the lutions were received from the Mr. Chace, of Rhode Island, as yeas and nays be dispensed with house proceed to the consideration

To this Mr. Bayne, of Pennsyl ted, and the clerk called the roll. Mr. Chace then asked that it resolutions be considered, but Mr New York, objected.

The speaker then called the comilitary affairs, and Mr. Slocus before he could make any motion moved that the house take a recomerce at 11:30. ow at 11:30.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, and Mr. Winnesota, moved to adjourn. Lays 135. After another dilatory motion o'clock adjourned.

Ten Persons Injured St. Louis, January 19.—The loledo train, bound for St. Lo roken rail just north of Venice, fom East St. Louis, this mornin he combination baggage and expected, both of which were the litch. There were ten persons it